# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,568.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 | 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ........ 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ........ 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ........ 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,650 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Betts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

| | June | | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 21 | Leave Madras | 4 |
| ,, Carwar | 23 | ,, Coconada | 6 |
| ,, Narrakal | 25 | ,, Vizagapatam | 7 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 26 | ,, Bimlipatam | 7 |
| ,, Colombo | 27 | ,, Gopalpore | 8 |
| ,, Galle | 28 | Arrive Calcutta | 10 |
| | July. | | |
| ,, Negapatam | 1 | | |

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 18th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new first class Steam ship HISTORIAN, 1,750 tons register, 250 H.P., Captain Tutton, will sail for Liverpool about the first week in July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ........ £ 30 }
,, Port Said ........ £ 32 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.
,, Liverpool ........ £ 45 }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The HISTORIAN, on her outward (first) voyage made one of the fastest passages on record.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £23 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without Food |
| Suez | 38 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 40 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Messina | 48 | 33 | | 12 | |
| Naples | 50 | 35 | | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 53 | 36 | | 15 | |
| Genoa | 53 | 36 | | 15 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅜ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ 5 | Without food |
| ,, Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 | £ 8 | |
| ,, Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 | £ 9 | |
| ,, Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 | £ 14 | |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

### FOR MUSCAT.
(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 332 tons register, Captain Burtrey. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROYAL FAMILY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain Mathias.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 }
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea........ 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ........ 60 ,, ,, 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 ,, ,, 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 ,, 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 Rug with straps. |
| ½ ,, Under Vests. | 1 Maud. |
| 2 ,, Linen Collars. | 1 Inverness Cape. |
| 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks. | 2 Overland Trunks. |
| ½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 Clothes Bag. |
| ½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs. | 1 Travelling Hat. |
| 1 ,, White Cambric. | 1 Courier Bag. |
| 1 Overland Suit. | 1 Easy Chair. |
| 2 Sleeping Suits. | 1 Umbrella. |
| 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 Pair of Brushes. |
| 6 Scarfs and Ties. | Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 25th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1870, at 3 P.M. :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1870, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. To fix the date for the next Annual General Meeting.

By order, W. COLCLOUGH,
Chief Manager.

Bombay, 14th June 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.

Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 388 of 1869.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and Awabai his wife.........Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife........ Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of August 1869, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the ESTATE and Interest of the above-named Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Awabai his wife, Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the west side of Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,547 and 2,548, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 129, and bounded as follows :—On the east by Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, on the west by the property now or lately in the occupation of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, on the north by the property of Shariadjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of the late Bunnoo Bebee, and which premises were lately occupied by Mr. H Horden, but are at present unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

### TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

### SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 10s. 4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

### MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES :

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires on recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA
,, JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

### BENSON'S

| WATCHES Of all kinds | CLOCKS Of all kinds. | GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs |
|---|---|---|
| LEVER. | DRAWING-ROOM. | BRACELETS. |
| HORIZONTAL. | DINING-ROOM. | BROOCHES. |
| CHRONOMETER. | CARRIAGE. | EAR-RINGS. |
| KEYLESS. | CHURCH. | LOCKETS. |
| CHRONOGRAPH. | HALL AND SHOP. | NECKLACES. |

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 12, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co., Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

## NOTICES.

THE privilege of CUTTING GRASS on Government Land at CHOWPATEE and MALABAR HILL, during the Monsoon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY next, the 20th June 1870, at 2 P.M.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office. 14th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Clause 17, Section 95, of Act XIX of 1865, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Corporation will be HELD at the Office of the Corporation, No. 10 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 2 P.M.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward :—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 300 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the iron work.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor, or firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be had and a pattern wagon seen on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on 18th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

4th June 1870. C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

DRIVERS WANTED on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. None but men with good characters need apply

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (600) six hundred Brass of 100 cubic feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered at the different Metal Depôts in the Island, as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for final measurement on or before the 15th August 1870.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 16th instant, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY the 18th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M, on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry, and dated the 18th day of November 1869, all the right, title, and interest of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry in the valuable house and property, situate at Khetwady Back Road, described in the said Mortgage Deed as follows :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of three compartments, built with chunam and stone-walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the north side of Khetwady Back Road or Duncan Road Row, and which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Freehold Ground under No. 13, and contains by admeasurement 651 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee, now purchased by Furdoonjee Cooverjee Gotlibaj, on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Edward Rehatseck, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 11th day of June 1870.

H. W. PAYNE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VIVIAN WINSCOM, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of George Vivian Winscom, formerly of Southgate, in the County of Middlesex, in England, but late of the City of Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the East Indies, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Presidency, deceased, who died on the fifth day of December 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 6th day of June 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT VALENTINE REID, of Bombay, in the East Indies, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., are required on or before the 8th day of July 1870 to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Robert Graham Meggison, of No. 7 Quadrant, Buxton, in the County of Derby, and Jane Ann Winscom, of Green Bank, Great Malvern, in the County of Worcester, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of June 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Proctors, Bombay.

### MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anti-Corrosive Paint. | Fire Engines complete. |
| Corrugated Hoop Iron. | Patent Water Closets. |
| Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jacks |
| Smiths' English Bellows. | Corrugated Iron. |
| Canvas. | Belting of sizes. |
| Rollers, Skins. | Clear Cloth. |
| Bundling Twine. | Paper for Mill use. |
| Portland Cement. | Iron Tanks of sizes. |
| Paint Oil, of various sorts. | Fire Bricks. |
| Wire Netting. | Perforated Zinc Sheets. |

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

## NOTICES.

### TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,

No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

| | Quarts. | Pints. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Sillery Mosseux | at Rs. 27 | Rs. 14 | per dozen |
| Fine Dry Carte Blanche | at Rs. 32 | Rs. 17 | ,, |
| Finest Dry Vergenay | at Rs. 38 | Rs. 20 | ,, |

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings and Cap........ Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto ........ 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

| | |
|---|---|
| Double breasted Coat and Trousers | Rs. 20 |
| Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds | 19 |
| Double breasted Coat and Trousers | 30 |
| Drab and Brown Alpine Hats | Rs. 5 to 6 |
| Black Merino Cork lined Hats | 7 |

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

### VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection :—

| | |
|---|---|
| HATS. | Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes.<br>Dress Ditto. |
| COLLARS. | Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes. |
| SCARFS. | The latest Style, made up and to tie. |
| COATINGS. | Blue and Black, New Diagnals. |
| DAMASK NAPKINS. | 3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask. |
| GAUZE UNDER VESTS. | Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze. |

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

### MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

| | | | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated | Wove Flannel Shirts | 9 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Silk and Wool | 9 | 8 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Indian Shirt | 7 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | French Colored Shirts | 65 | 0 | per doz. |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | White Shirts | 60 | 0 | ,, |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Overland Suits | 35 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Travelling Suits | 35 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits | 20 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | All Wool Sleeping Suits | 18 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Indian Suits for Sleeping | 16 | 0 | |
| BADHAM'S | ,, | Serge Suits | 40 | 0 | |

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

### N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

LIST OF PRICES.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Dark Angola Suits, of a very light texture, well adapted for the rainy season | 25 | to 35 |
| Shikar Cloth Suits | 18 | 22 |
| Norfolk Jackets | 16 | 24 |
| Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers | 18 | 22 |
| Fancy Doeskin Suits | 25 | 45 |
| Travelling Suits | 28 | 35 |
| Blue Serge Suits | ... | 35 |
| Blue Flannel Suits | ... | 30 |
| Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material | ... | 35 |
| Waterproof Suits, just received | 18 | 25 |
| Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits | 9 | 12 |
| Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits | ... | 16 |
| Flannel Sleeping Suits | 12 | 16 |
| Cashmere Sleeping Suits | ... | 16 |
| SHIRTS. | | |
| White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen | 45 | 60 |
| Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts | 60 | 84 |
| Silk and Wool Flannel ,, each | ... | 9 |
| Spun Silk Shirts | ... | 9 |
| Flannel Shirts | 5 | 7 |
| Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen | ... | 6 |

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO TAILORS, FOREMEN.—WANTED a European CUTTER. Address No. 46 A, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

### WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 Ash oars, 9 to 13 feet long | 5 as. per foot. |
| 100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. | Rs. 10 per cwt. |
| Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. | ,, 125 each. |
| Do. ,, 800 ,, | ,, 100 ,, |
| American Union Scales | ,, 30 ,, |
| Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. | ,, 15 ,, |
| Do. 4 ,, | ,, 10 ,, |
| Post-office Scales, ½ oz. | ,, 10 ,, |
| Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins | ,, 6 per doz. |
| Do. Oysters, ,, | ,, 6 ,, |
| Condensed Milk | ,, 12 ,, |
| American Cheese | ,, 1 per lb. |

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

## NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

Bombay, 1st June 1870. W. G. STRETTON.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

### BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

### ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
### JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

### JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms, for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

### BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

### ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

### GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

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KEITH-JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS,
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From the Creation to the Present Time, for the use of the Statesman, the Historian, and the Journalist.
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Ditto Half calf ... ... ... ... ,, 13-4

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DICKENS'S MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.
To be completed in 12 monthly Numbers—Parts 1 & 2 now ready.
Subscription for the whole, Town ... ...Rs. 7- 2
——————Mofussil ... ,, 8-10

To Candidates for the Staff Corps.
MAJOR N. B. THOYTS' GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS
(N. I. Branch) is still procurable ... ...Rs. 3

Twenty-seventh Edition.
ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES,
Classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas, and assist in Literary Composition ...Rs. 6-12

Just Published. Third Edition.
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A Digest of the Enactment relating to Limitation of Suits in India, and of the reported Decisions upon them ... ... ... .. Rs. 13-8

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Paper Covers .. .. .. ... ...Rs. 7-8
Half bound Morocco... ... ... ... ,, 11 4
** The Four former Series may be had in two volumes, half bound Morocco, Rs. 40.

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"Handy Volume Edition," just published, containing all the new Poems, bound in limp morocco, enclosed in morocco case with lock ... ... ... ...Rs. 65

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RAMPART ROW.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY........ Elphinstone Circle.
POONA........ East Street.
CALCUTTA........ Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

| Credit. Rs. a. | | | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | CHAMPAGNES. | |
| 32 0 | | Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | | Light Dry Sillery, more body | 35 0 |
| 42 0 | | Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co. | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | | Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier | 38 0 |
| 45 0 | | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | | No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | | No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | | No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto | 40 0 |
| | | The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. | |
| | | Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case | 42 0 |
| | | ** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen. | |
| | | SPARKLING MOSELLES. | |
| 36 0 | | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |
| | | SPARKLING HOCKS. | |
| 36 0 | | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 45 0 | | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |
| | | STILL HOCKS. | |
| 17 0 | | Light Hock | 15 0 |
| 20 0* | | Laubenheim, Vintage 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | | Bodenthal ditto 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | | Geisenheim ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 23 0 | | Erbach ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 29 0* | | Nierstein ditto 1862 | 26 0 |
| | | STILL MOSELLES. | |
| 23 0 | | Winningen Vintage 1862 | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | | Brauenberg ditto 1862 | 23 0 |
| 30 0* | | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 0 |
| 28 0 | | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated. | 24 0 |
| | | CLARETS. | |
| 12 0 | | Vin Ordinaire | 10 0 |
| 15 0 | | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0* | | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0* | | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 34 0 | | Chateau Leoville | 28 0 |
| 34 0 | | Chateau Langoa | 28 0 |
| | | BURGUNDY, SPARKLING. | |
| 42 0 | | Red, very fruity | 36 0 |
| 42 0 | | White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk | 36 0 |
| | | SHERRIES. | |
| | Mark. Seal. | Quality and Peculiarity. | |
| 20 0* | B | Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A | Red—Quality as above, but drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C | Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine. | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 | White—Pale, delicate and nutty | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 | White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 | White—Also very dry and delicate | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 | White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate | 30 0 |
| 33 0* | | Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | | Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine | 32 0 |
| | | BRANDIES. | |
| 27 0 | | Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark | 24 0 |
| 29 0 | | Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | | Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 36 0 | | TENT WINE | 32 0 |
| 18 0 | | OLD MARSALA Z. | 16 0 |
| 25 0* | | BUCELLAS, light and dry | 22 8 |
| 42 0 | | Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate | 36 0 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

### BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen........Quarts.
,, 12 ,, ........Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne ........Quarts, in Cases of ........1 doz. Rs. 40 each.
Do. ........Pints do. ........2 ,, ,, 43 ,,
Moselle ........Quarts do. ........1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale........Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do. ........,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale........,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior........,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

| | | Rs. | a. | per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London | quarts | 5 | 4 | ,, |
| Ditto Ditto Ditto | pints | 3 | 4 | ,, |
| Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne | quarts | 40 | 0 | ,, |
| Ditto Ditto | pints | 22 | 0 | ,, |
| Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay | quarts | 30 | 0 | ,, |
| Ditto Ditto Ditto | pints | 16 | 0 | ,, |
| Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality | quarts | 36 | 0 | ,, |
| Ditto ditto 2nd quality | pints | 32 | 0 | ,, |
| Ditto Sparkling Moselle | quarts | 35 | 0 | ,, |
| Ditto ditto Hock | quarts | 35 | 0 | ,, |
| The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy | | 22 | 0 | ,, |

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s | | |
| Champagne, Quarts | Rs. 40 | per doz |
| Do. Pints | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Moselle, Quarts | ,, 42 | ,, |
| Brandy ,, | ,, 30 | ,, |
| Sherry ,, | ,, 25 | ,, |
| Claret ,, | ,, 23 | ,, |
| COYLE & Co.'s | | |
| Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry | ,, 27 | ,, |
| Port Wine of 1840 Vintage | ,, 30 | ,, |
| LARRONDE FRERES' | | |
| St. Julien | ,, 12 | ,, |
| Margaux | ,, 17 | ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 24 | ,, |
| Old Cognac | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Superior Old Cognac | ,, 25 | ,, |
| DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES' | | |
| Port Wine of 1815 Vintage | ,, 30 | ,, |
| Do. 1847 do. | ,, 24 | ,, |
| J J. RONALDSON & SONS' | | |
| Sherry | ,, 18 | ,, |

REMINGTON & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS suitable for Offices on the second floor of Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE:
12, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

| | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS. | | |
| 1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton., Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, ,, | ,, 25 0 | ,, 14 0 |
| Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 8 |
| Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |
| Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, ,, | ,, 18 8 | ,, 10 8 |
| St. Julien, Green capsule, ,, | ,, 17 0 | ,, 10 0 |
| Medoc, (Cantenac) Red capsule | ,, 15 8 | ,, 9 0 |
| Medoc, White capsule, ,, | ,, 13 8 | ... |
| Sauterne, Red capsule, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE. | | |
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 17 0 |
| Nuits, ditto | ,, 26 0 | ... |
| Macon, ditto | ,, 21 0 | ... |
| Chablis, ditto | ,, 22 0 | ... |
| DRY CHAMPAGNES. | | |
| Magnums, Finest Dry........Labelled | Rs. 74 0 | |
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, ,, | ,, 36 0 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver foil ,, | ,, 32 0 | ,, 17 8 |
| Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes do. ,, | ,, 27 0 | ,, 14 0 |
| GERMAN WINES. | | |
| Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | 19 0 |
| Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil | ,, 32 | 17 8 |
| Moselle. Still, Braunberger | ,, 25 | ... |
| Hock, ,, Johannisberger | ,, 42 | 22 0 |
| ,, ,, Marcobrunner | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, ,, Forster Traminer | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, ,, Rudesheimer | ,, 26 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, Hocheimer | ,, 23 | 12 8 |
| SHERRIES. | | |
| Amontillado, very choice and superior | Rs. 32 0 | |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale | ,, 28 0 | |
| Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry | ,, 22 0 | |
| do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate | ,, 22 0 | |
| do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate | ,, 22 0 | |
| do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | ,, 18 8 | |
| do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine | ,, 15 0 | |
| Marsala, Virgin Pale | ,, 15 8 | |
| East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice | ,, 33 0 | |
| PORTS. | Qts. | Pts. |
| A 1.—Old Crusted, choice | Rs. 36 0 | |
| A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity | ,, 30 0 | |
| Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature | ,, 24 8 | 14 0 |
| Red seal—a good quality Wine | ,, 18 0 | |
| SPIRITS. | | |
| Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule | Rs. 35 | |
| Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule | ,, 22 | |
| Cognac, Pale, White capsule | ,, 28 | |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ,, 22 | |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ,, 21 | |
| Whisky, 1st quality, Irish | ,, 21 | |
| ,, ,, Scotch.. | ,, 21 | |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ,, 21 | |

LIQUEURS,

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, | ,, 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen | ,, 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) | ,, 20 | ... |

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen ........Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen........Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

### TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen........Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

### PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints ........Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

### CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

## NOTICES.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1870. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

### MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

### DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

### THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

*Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.*

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

### CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & CO.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, June 11.)

BACK-CLOTH and Hessian are not the only purposes for which Jute is used: during the past few years it has been largely introduced into the manufacture of carpets, damasks, and other fabrics, and more recently mixed with cotton and silk in the manufacture of shirtings, neck-ties and stockings, the most recent application of this useful fibre may not be without interest to Dundee spinners as well as to Drysalters throughout the world; it has actually been discovered that the natives of D[illegible] are making free use of Jute in the manufacture of Safflower; this new invention is no doubt the result of a small crop and consequent high prices paid for Safflower this season.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Has ruled 1/16 higher during the week as compared with the quotations of last Saturday.

Quotations per Rupee at 6 months' sight.

Bank Bills ........................ 1s. 11¼d to 11 5/16d.
1st Class Credits ............... 1s. 11 5/16d. to 11[illegible]
Document Bills ................. 1s. 11 7/16d to 11[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—Have again ruled easier during the week in consequence of the continued scarcity of produce together with a large increase to the disengaged tonnage in the [illegible]; and looking to the future any improvement in present low rates cannot reasonably be expected until new Jute comes forward in middle of August; on the contrary it is more likely that rates will go still lower. The disengaged tonnage in port is [illegible] tons.

INDIGO.—The recent showers which have fallen in Jessore and Kishnaghur have enabled planters to complete their sowings, which are reported to be doing well. In most districts of Lower Bengal rain continues much wanted. From Tirhoot accounts are unfavourable, the rain having been light and partial, and the late sowings have to a great extent failed. From Chumparun reports continue favourable, a good rain having fallen. From Benares prospects are reported to be very good.

[illegible] TEA.—Only one public sale has taken place during the week, at which 278 chests were offered, two of which were bought in and the remainder sold. Prices paid were extreme and considerably above London quotations; the character of the teas being decidedly inferior both as regards leaf and liquor. A few little lots of green tea of very doubtful colour and poor liquor also fetched high prices. The new teas continue to arrive very slowly, and there will apparently be nothing of importance offering on the spot for two or three weeks. Assam and Cachar are much benefited by the late falls of rain, and in Darjeeling things are still very flourishing. In the Terai rain has also fallen, where it was greatly required. London telegrams report a very unsatisfactory market. Latest news from China speak very favourably of the prospects of the new crop there, both as regards quality and quantity.

[illegible].—Prices have suffered no alteration, and being too high to admit of shipments to Europe, there has been no business doing for that port. The markets up-country are still almost unworkable, supplies not coming in at all freely. For [illegible] some business has been doing, but the tenor of the last advices from Hongkong were not favourable, and buyers are now operating sparingly.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

[illegible], Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Matheran.
Thatcher, Colonel, 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

[illegible], Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
[illegible], Colonel, late 86th Regiment, on retirement, to England.
Woodhouse, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Lee, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Malligaum.
Burke, Sergeant, D. P. Works, Punjab, on furlough, to England.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th June 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Bengal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major J. C. Griffith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 7th June 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 561, of the 28th ultimo, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post Major-General Percy Hill, C.B., to the Lahore Division.

The six months' leave on private affairs, granted to the undermentioned officers, is cancelled at their own request:—

Captain and Local Major F. J. Castle, 107th Foot.
Captain F. L. Goad, 107th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 8th April last, appointing Surgeon A. D. Gulland, M.D., 1st battalion 6th Foot, to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff at Rawul Pindee, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jameson, M.D., nominated to another appointment.

13th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th March last, making the following appointments, vice Major T. Taylor, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, nominated to another appointment, and pending arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Fisher, Bengal Infantry:—

Captain H. G. Waterfield, officiating Wing Officer, to act as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant W. Wilmer, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, to act as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Wing Subaltern.

Ensign F. T. Goodridge, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to act as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

22nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 26th April last, appointing Lieutenant and officiating Adjutant G. J. Hare to perform the duties of Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant and officiating Quartermaster A. E. Gordon, on leave, there being no other officer available.

[illegible] Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the [illegible] April last, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. Irvine, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on preparatory leave:—

Major F. D. Ogilvie, Wing Officer, to act as officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. H. Birch to act as officiating Wing Officer.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. E. Campbell to act as Adjutant.

Lieutenant F. L. Graves, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to act as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

28th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April last, appointing Captain H. S. Marshall, General List, Infantry, attached, to act as Adjutant, vice Captain and Adjutant G. S. Hills, on leave, no other officer being available.

## MADRAS ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 30th May 1870.

Lieutenant H. M. Dale, General List, is appointed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, to join Regimental Head Quarters at Bangalore

The following removals, appointments, and postings are ordered:—

Lieutenant J. H. Newill, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st L. C., to officiate as Adjutant 1st Regiment L. C, with effect from the 8th May 1870, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, during the absence of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. D. Clarke, or until further orders.

Captain H. R. E. Wellesley, attached to 2nd L. C., to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern 2nd Regiment L. C.

Major W. G. Morris, from general duty, Ceded Districts, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer 4th L. C.—To join.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hare, from Brigade-Major, Nagpore Force, to officiate as Wing Officer 1st Regiment N. I.—With effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Hare is relieved from the duties of Brigade-Major, Nagpore Force.

Captain G. Tyndall, 1st Wing Subaltern 1st N. I., to officiate as Adjutant 1st Regiment N. I., without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Lieutenant Colonel A Prichard from general duty, Waltair, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 2nd Regiment N. I.—To join.

Major P. P. L. Stafford from general duty, Madras, to officiate as Wing Officer 3rd L. I.—To join.

Major E. L. M Evans, from general duty, Cannanore, to officiate as Wing Officer 19th N. I.—To join.

Captain D. F. M Lane, attached 19th N. I., to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern 19th N. I.

Captain A. D. Grant, attached 20th N. I., to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern 20th N. I.

Major W. Douglas from officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 21st N. I., to Second in Command and Wing Officer 21st N I.

Major R. Farrer from officiating Wing Officer 21st N. I., to Wing Officer 21st N. I.

Captain J. S. Steuart from attached 22nd N. I., to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern 23rd L I.—To join.

Captain S. H. Williams, attached 2nd N. I., 1st Wing Subaltern, 24th N. I., vice Broughton, Adjutant 35th N. I.—To join.

Major R. G Lewis, from general duty, Bangalore, to officiate as Wing Officer 28th N. I.—To join.

Major R. W. Daunt, from general duty, Waltair, to officiate as Wing Officer 33rd N. I.—To join.

Capt. G. W. Cox, attached 34th L. I., to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern 34th L. I.

Captain A. J. Howes, from attached 34th L. I., to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, 25th N. I.—To join.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following transfers of officers of Royal Artillery belonging to brigades serving in this Presidency:—

Lieutenant W. Bucke, from No. 1 to C Battery 20th Brigade.

Lieutenant R. G. W. Hepburne, from C. to E. Battery 20th Brigade.

Lieutenant G. B. Allen, from E. to No 1 Battery 20th Brigade.

With the sanction of Government, Ensign A. W. Carter, 1st Battalion 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 15th N. I., is appointed a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps. Ensign A. W. Carter, 1st Battalion 1st Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 15th N. I.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant V. L. Mathias, 108th Foot, is appointed a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant Mathias is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th N. I.

Leave of absence:—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant J. B. Keith, 1st Battalion, from 25th May 1870, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a Medical Board.

1st Foot.—Captain C. B. Steer, 1st Battalion, from 23rd May 1870 or date of departure—Madras s. c., to appear before a Medical Board.

21st Foot.—Ensign C. H. Wyndham, 1st Battalion, in continuation for 2 months—Neilgherries, s. c.

21st Foot.—Ensign C. A. M. Morris, 1st Battalion, in continuation for two months—Neilgherries, s c.

45th Foot.—Ensign F. P. Gosling, for four months, from 26th May 1870, or date of departure—Neilgherries, s. c.

General List.—Lieutenant G. C. Cooper, "attached" 28th N. I. for six months, from 18th May 1870—Madras, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866.

Medical Department.—Assistant Apothecary C. B. Atkinson, 18th Hussars, from 26th May 1870, for six months—Madras and Western Coast s. c.

Medical Department.—Assistant Apothecary S. E. Carrapiett, till 31st December 1870—Madras and Trichinopoly, s. c.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Cannanore ............ | Patrovilleau.. | Bordeaux, May 9. |
| | Letitia ................. | Nacoda ........ | Zanzibar, May 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Sumatra (s) ........... | White ........ | Aden and Suez. |
| | Sphinx (s) ............. | Lazzariel .... | Trieste. |
| | Calcutta ............... | Morrison ..... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Sea Bird, Martin, to Madras.
Ship Leonides, Cockburn, to Tuticorin.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Godavery (F S) ......... | ......... | Galle. |
| | Himalaya (s) ............ | ......... | Calcutta. |
| | Oriental (s) .............. | ......... | Rangoon. |

DEPARTURES.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Vimeira (s) .............. | ......... | Singapore |
| | Godavery (s) ............ | ......... | Calcutta |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A [illegible] IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL.—June 10th, at Madras, the wife of Colonel T. Hay Campbell, R.A., of a son.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

A step of some importance in the direction of Army Reform is reported by telegraph. We are told that the Queen has signed an order in Council defining the limits of authority to be entrusted to the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief. By this order the Commander-in-Chief is placed in a position subordinate to the responsible Minister; and his authority is limited to discipline and promotions in the lower grades, but his proceedings are subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. Theoretically, therefore, the sort of independence so long enjoyed by the Horse Guards, and with it what we call the dual government of the army, are at an end. Theoretically, the army, like the navy, and every other institution, falls under the authority of Parliament, and within the sphere of responsible government. Practically, the army is still far from being subject to the one or the other.

The old notion was that the regular army was a public force absolutely dependent on the Crown. Parliament had the time-honoured right of voting supplies, but, supplies once voted, the Crown, it was held, might do what it pleased with the army. The two revolutions which brought Oliver Cromwell and William of Orange to the head of the State, modified but did not destroy a political doctrine and practice which has survived to our day. Cromwell was his own Commander-in-Chief, his own Minister of War; but William governed under different conditions. It was a dread of the use to which a sovereign might put his soldiers which raised up and fostered that hatred of "standing armies" so strong in our forefathers up to the first half of this century. The first real blow struck at the royal power was the passage of the Mutiny Act which legalized military punishments, and defined the rights of the soldier and his masters. No doubt the basis of Parliamentary power over the sovereign was always the power of the purse, but it was doubled at once when to the power of the purse the Parliament added the power of the law. For Parliament was thus able to dissolve the army at a blow, by withholding supplies and by refusing to grant the means of maintaining discipline. Well aware of the importance of the new engine, Parliament has habitually passed the Mutiny Act only for one year. Necessity forced on the country a standing army, and, subject to the limitations we have referred to, the standing army was, to all intents and purposes, the King's army. No doubt he, in turn, had from time to time to give way to ministers and political exigencies, and allow part of his power to be exercised by his servants; but, as a rule, Parliament shrank from interfering with the army. But its growth was jealously watched, and the hold secured by the right of voting supplies and the power to withhold the mutiny act were sedulously maintained. The unpopularity of the army, except in time of war, was in no small degree due to the fact that it was regarded less as a national than a royal instrument which might, at any moment, be turned against the liberties of the nation. It was these counteracting forces, together with the fact that the officers were gentlemen connected with both the great parties in the State, which happily prevented the British from ever becoming, like the French army, an arbitrating and decisive power. The next blow to royal authority in military affairs was the adoption of what we call responsible government, or the transfer of supreme authority from the Crown to the nation. It would be no easy task to describe the growth of this happy political invention, an invention which is the distinguishing mark of modern political history. By slow and almost imperceptible degrees power passed from the monarch to the Parliament; ministers became responsible to Parliament, that is, they could be ousted by majorities; and in our day the bulk of power has passed from Parliament to the House of Commons, where the fate of ministries is now always decided. A few years ago the House of Lords attempted to eject a ministry by a hostile vote, largely made up of proxies, but it failed before a simultaneous and decisive vote of the Commons. Even proxies have now been abandoned. With the advent of responsible Government a considerable share of power over the army imperceptibly passed from the Crown. To that august institution alone was left Influence, and so great is the deference for the Crown still preserved, and so considerable the Court-military party that in our own day, aided by its authority in "society," the Crown has exerted no small force in all matters pertaining to the management and organization, to promotion, to discipline, and even to the clothing of the army. The reason for the slowness in reform is plain and, in some respects, wholesome. The dread of making the army a political institution, the play-thing of party, an evil still to be guarded against, restrained many men eager for reforms; and the tenacity of the Court-military party on behalf of its influence, together with the natural pride of the Crown, assailed in a so called prerogative, formed a combination which operated as an effectual obstruction to further change. Hence the prolonged struggle to keep up the dual government, now theoretically brought to a termination by the recent Order in Council.

So far a step has been made forward—the rest of the work must be left to time. It would be a great mistake to suppose that a mere theoretical definition of the powers entrusted to the Commander-in-Chief, and the lodgment of the whole military staff under one roof, will make the War Minister really master. He will have to contend against that indefinite and subtle force called the influence of society, and the triumph of responsible government will depend less on his ability than on his tact and courage. It will be no easy task to subdue the Court-military party and make them submit; time alone, the greatest of innovators, can effect that change. It is, however, in the Minister's favour that so many men of all parties are deeply impressed with the necessity of possessing a public force of the best quality in all ranks, so that quality, as it has repeatedly done before, shall be some compensation for the lack of quantity. Very large armies cannot be of the best stuff unless they are the creatures of an overpowering burst of national spirit. Most of the best armies the world has ever seen have been few in number, compared with modern standards. In our whole history we cannot point to a foughten field where 80,000 or even 60,000 troops of British birth stood side by side. It must be the business of the Minister of War, and his subordinate, the Commander-in-Chief, to see that the little British army is of the highest quality in all ranks, has the best arms, the most effective tactics, and the most skilful officers that can be obtained. In order to accomplish this there must be harder work, more useful employment for officers and men, and for the former at least higher pay. At the same time it will be for Parliament, or those who must influence Parliament, to consider whether the Minister of War should not be, save in exceptional cases, a soldier. Under a system of Parliamentary and responsible government, we are aware that it will be difficult to secure the services of an able military man; but something towards it will be done if the leaders in politics will accustom themselves to look on it as desirable. It is satisfactory to know that the dual government is at an end—in theory at least; but that is only a preliminary to the real work of effective military administration.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will, it is stated, leave Calcutta for the Eastern districts on the 27th instant.

INTELLIGENCE has been received, says the "Pioneer," of a disturbance at Yarkund, which may not impossibly interfere with Mr. Forsyth's deputation.

A PRINTER's devil has, in one of the Indian papers, eclipsed his fellows by printing "the Survey Commission" as "the Scurvy Commission."

IT is said that an important despatch has recently been forwarded to the Secretary of State, advocating an improvement in the Civil Service pensions, based on recent service memorials.

IN the divorce case of Colonel Gordon *versus* Mrs. Gordon and Lord William Hay, the Chief Court of the Punjab has confirmed the decree for dissolution of marriage, with costs against the co-respondent.

LIEUTENANT C. M. BROWNE, General List, Quarter Master H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE following order has been confirmed:—Sind District Order, dated 1st June 1870, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon Martin, Kurrachee Depôt, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee, vice Major Cooper transferred to another appointment.

THIS month the new appointments to the Legislative Council will have to be made by His Excellency; and we have reason to believe that the successors to Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will be Dr. Bhau Daji and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, fair representatives of the Hindoo and Parsee peoples.

THE delay in publishing the recent official correspondence with regard to the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, is believed to arise from the Government of India having demurred to accept as final the Secretary of State's ruling in the matter. "If this be true," remarks our Allahabad contemporary, "those most interested will be readily reconciled to some further delay, and we hope that the wholesome attitude taken up by the Indian Government in this instance may prelude the observance of a determined opposition to the growing encroachments of the Home authority in many others."

AT a Court Martial, at Umballa, on the 3rd May, Riding Master J. E. Willis, of the 20th Regiment of Hussars, was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Umballa, on the evening of the 27th March 1870, been drunk at the Mess dinner table. He was found guilty and sentenced to be severely reprimanded. The Commander-in-Chief (Lord Napier of Magdala) approved and confirmed these proceedings, with the following remark:—"The reprimand is to be administered by the Officer Commanding at Umballa, in the presence of the officers of his staff and of the officers of the 20th Hussars. Riding Master Willis is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty."

THE Paris journals, says the "Friend," are moralising over a little romance of which a Calcutta lady is the heroine. The "Figaro" announces the approaching marriage of Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein with Mdlle. Carmelita Eisenblatt, the daughter of a Calcutta merchant, who had failed in business and left his family in poverty. Mdlle. Eisenblatt, who has been on the stage, was recommended to the Prince as an assistant in his library, which had fallen into confusion during his absence in the East. His Highness was so pleased with her beauty and intelligence that he has offered to lay aside his rank and be married under the title of the Count de Boer, rather than subject his bride to the stigma of a morganatic alliance. The days of romance are clearly not over yet.

"A REPORT has been received by the Ameer of Cabul (says the 'Pioneer') that the troops at Herat—being in arrears of pay—had mutinied and barricaded the entrance to the fort, thereby keeping prisoner their Governor, Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan. Having no choice, the Sirdar paid the mutineers the wages which were owing to them. Meer Alum Khan, the worst among Shere Ali's bad subjects, has, it is said, tendered his submission. His agent has arrived in Cabul, but the Ameer will not allow him to present himself in durbar." The "Mofussilite" has the following notes from the same part of the world:—"A wonderful foreign physician has arrived at Cabul. By some he is said to be an Englishman, but the majority style him *Hukeem Yunani*, or the Greek physician, and a Greek he very probably is. The women hearing of his skill had commenced visiting him, but Shere Ali put a stod to that as soon as it came to his ear.—The Shahgassie, the Envoy of Afghanistan to Bokhara, having, notwithstanding his weight and age, and the bad condition of the intervening country, arrived safely within three miles of the capital of the latter country, has written to Shere Ali, assuring him that from the day his envoy entered the dominions of Bokhara, he has experienced the greatest kindness and hospitality, and that the Cabul merchants in Bokhara had petitioned the King to be allowed to go out one or two stages to meet the envoy of their Ameer, and that their request had been granted."

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

*By British Indian Cable.*

PARIS, 14TH JUNE.

THE Emperor is slightly indisposed from rheumatism.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, EVENING.

There has been a great rise in the price of flour in consequence of the continued drought.

FLORENCE, 14TH JUNE.

It is announced that the Œcumenical Council will vote the infallibility of the Pope with an anathema (against those who deny the doctrine of infallibility.)

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was depressed.

Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester market is quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 1½d.
8¼ ,, 10s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 4d.

The Apollo has arrived from Bombay.

*By Indian Telegraph.*

### THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

COLOMBO, 13TH JUNE.

The *Ceylon Times* alleges, on what it believes good authority, that Sir Hercules Robinson will succeed Lord Napier as Governor of Madras next year.

### REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 21ST MAY.

The Victorian Parliament has re-assembled.

The new MacCulloch Ministry is commanding a majority.

The revenue is estimated at 3½ millions sterling, and the expenditure at one hundred thousand sterling less.

The Immigration Question is still unsettled, the money being still unvoted.

Business improving—mining depressed, stocks heavy.

SYDNEY, 19TH MAY.

Repeated and dreadful floods have taken place here. The town has been submerged. Great losses of live stock and property are reported.

The ship Walter Hood has been wrecked in Jervis Bay. The captain and twelve others were drowned.

The first voyage of the San Francisco mail steamer to Francisco was successful.

Wool firm.

The Duke of Edinburgh in the Galatea is expected here shortly. The Galatea will remain two years on the station.

Advices from New Zealand state that Ti Kooti is still being hunted. He has only 30 followers. The war is now over.

LORD WESTBURY recently from his seat in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, personally admonished Mr. Baker Smith, a solicitor, remarking:—"It is the duty of a solicitor who has once undertaken to conduct a cause to carry it to a conclusion, and he cannot refuse to do that duty by reason of the client not having complied with any application that may have been made to him." The solicitors practising before the Privy Council moved the Incorporated Law Society to defend the profession from the imputation conveyed in Lord Westbury's remarks. The Privy Council stated that the observations had no judicial authority whatever, but had reference to the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Baker Smith's case Mr. R. T. Lattey, who is largely interested in Privy Council appeals, has published the correspondence to reassure Indian appellants.

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Assistant Cotton Commissioner; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; dated Akolah, 13th June.

SIR,—I have now the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber the accompanying statement, showing the exports of cotton by railway from the Central Provinces and the Berars for the fortnight ending on the 29th May, and the total exports this season as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, for the fortnight ending the 29th May 1870, and the total exports this season as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1868-69.

| — | Exports for fortnight ending 29th May 1870. | | | Total Exports up to 29th May, 1870. | | | Total Exports up to 29th May 1869. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full Pressed. | Half Pressed. | Dokras | Full Pressed. | Half Pressed. | Dokras. | Full Pressed. | Half Pressed. | Dokras. |
| Nagpore ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 258 | 920 | ...... | ...... | 680 |
| Wurdah ...... | 1,113 | 356 | ...... | 9,856 | 10,769 | 25 | 4,224 | 17,409 | 1,095 |
| Poolgaon ... | ...... | 815 | ...... | ...... | 5,772 | 487 | ...... | 8,759 | 1,536 |
| Chandoor ... | ...... | 67 | 485 | ...... | 1,368 | 687 | ...... | 4,379 | 654 |
| Budnaira ... | 3,965 | 435 | ...... | 35,806 | 11,[illegible]92 | 132 | 23,384 | 37,608 | 883 |
| Moortizapore | ...... | 1,411 | 558 | ...... | 9,325 | 914 | ...... | 13,380 | 1,483 |
| Akolah......... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3,211 | 733 | ...... | 4,804 | 2,237 |
| Sheogaon ... | 770 | 5[illegible]8 | 371 | 18,289 | 16,520 | 5,298 | 14,772 | 50,860 | 3,921 |
| Khangaon ... | 4,749 | 271 | ...... | 32,592 | 2,263 | 290 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Nandoorah .. | ...... | ...... | ...... | 19,768 | 5,179 | 1,3[illegible]7 | 27,8[illegible]1 | 39,976 | 17,554 |
| Mulkapore ... | ...... | ...... | 197 | ...... | ...... | 1,632 | ...... | ...... | 4,261 |
| *Khundwah.. | ...... | ...... | 1,436 | ...... | ...... | 9,787 | ...... | ...... | 35,400 |
| *Booranpore. | ...... | ...... | 433 | ...... | ...... | 6,084 | | | |
| *Hurdah ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 301 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Sewnee ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 649 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Etarsa ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 818 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Sohagpore... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6,817 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Garrawarra | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 7,333 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total... | 10,597 | 3,863 | 3,480 | 116,311 | 66,057 | 44,214 | 70,181 | 1,77,775 | 70,000 |

| Totals | 1869-70 | 1868-69 |
|---|---|---|
| Full-pressed... | 116,311 | 70,180 |
| Half-pressed. | 66,057 | 170,775 |
| Dokras | $\frac{44,214}{3}$ = 14,738 | $\frac{70,000}{3}$ = 23,333 |
| | 197,106 | 271,288 bales. |

Decrease in 1869-70, 74,182 bales.

NOTE.—The Stations marked with asterisks are on the Jubbulpore Extension of the G. I. P. Railway.

## SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE LADY BURN.

WE are now assured that all hope has been abandoned as to the fate of the Lady Burn, a new vessel which sailed from the Clyde for Bombay towards the close of last year. The Lady Burn, was an iron vessel belonging to Messrs. Shanklin & Co., of Glasgow, newly built on the Clyde and classed A I at Lloyd's for twenty years. She left the Clyde on the 17th December under the command of Captain Laing, known in Bombay as the Captain of the Challenge, and has not since been reported. A part of her, only, has been seen, some buoys and sideboards bearing the name of the vessel. These were picked up in the English Channel, so that, now when the vessel has never been reported during the last six months, it is feared neither she nor her crew will again be heard of. The Lady Burn was coal laden and consigned to Bombay.

## A SHIP BURNED OFF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, a deal of talk prevailed in commercial circles in town in consequence of a report that the Aurora, commanded by Captain S. Harriott, had been burned about sixty miles off the port of Bombay. It seems that that vessel was fully laden with cotton, wool, and other cargo on the morning of Thursday last, and on that day a port clearance was granted to the captain by the Custom House officials. The Aurora sailed on the following day, and on Tuesday evening the captain and crew were brought into Bombay reporting that the ship had been burned to such an extent that their only course was to leave her. As to the particulars of the fire and the fortunate rescue of the crew we refer our readers to the official report made by the Captain of the Aurora to Captain Pryce, the master attendant of this port, and which we append. We may, however, mention that the vessel and cargo are insured, the latter, we are informed generally, to at least its full value. The Aurora was not consigned to any European firm here but a Parsee dubash acted as ship's agent and the shippers are mostly, if not entirely, natives. Several rumours were abroad yesterday. It is not exactly within our province to enquire into these, especially as we learn that an official enquiry into the circumstances leading to the loss of the Aurora will be made as soon as possible by Government—independent of which, of course, the underwriters may themselves enquire for their own satisfaction. The following official report to the Master Attendant was made by the captain of the Aurora yesterday:—

"SIR,—I regret to have to report for your information the total loss by fire of the ship Aurora of London, 1,155 tons register, belonging to Messrs. George Walker and Sons, on the morning of the 12th instant, about 55 miles N. W. by W., off the outer light ship. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

"I received my port clearance from the Custom House, Bombay, on Thursday 9th June, instant, the ship being laden with a cargo of cotton, wool, and sundries. The pilot, Mr. Hankinson, came on board the following day at 8 A.M., he could not get the ship unmoored in time to get to sea that day. We unmoored and laid at single anchor till the next day, the 11th, at 10 A.M. We got under weigh and worked out of harbour, the wind being during this time about S.S.W. The pilot left the ship about 3 P.M. close to the outer light ship, and I kept the ship standing off about N.W. by W. All went on well up till 8 A.M. of the 12th instant, when the man at the wheel shouted out that smoke was coming up through the skylight. I immediately ran on deck, and perceiving the same I at once closed the doors of the skylight, and then ran down into the cabin to see where the smoke came from. On entering the passage that led to the lazarette, I observed the port side of the passage in flames. The chief officer, steward, and carpenter were present, and saw the same. The fire spread rapidly. I ordered a boat to be got over the side at once, and before the boat was fairly over the side the whole of the cabin was on fire, and also the sails on the mizenmast. I ordered a breaker of water to be placed in the boat, and such provisions as were at hand. The crew after this saved what they could of their kit. This all took place in about ten or fifteen minutes. We had not time to get out another boat, as the fire was rapidly making its way forward The ship appeared to be settling down aft. I ordered all hands into the boat, and laid off from the ship for a boat half an hour. The flames by this time had reached before the mainmast. A pattimar was then observed by some one of the crew about four to five miles off to the eastward. We then pulled to the pattimar, and placed about fifteen of the crew on board. I then proceeded back to the ship with the second officer, carpenter, and six of the crew; went on board and let go the port anchor and veered out about thirty fathoms of cable. The ship at this time was one mass of flames—half the length of the ship from aft forward. Seeing it was utterly useless to attempt to save the vessel, the men saved what clothes they could. The fire was now burning the forecastle, and no one could remain on board. I then left and laid off till about 7 P.M. At this time she was burnt half way to the water's edge—main and mizen masts gone. I then proceeded on board the pattimar and arranged with the *tindal* to take us to Bombay, but did not start till 3 A.M. of the 13th. The ship was still visible and appeared to be burnt to the water's edge. We arrived off the port at 2 P.M. of the 14th instant, and anchored near the outer light ship. Part of the crew went on board the outer light ship for water. The pilot schooner No. 3 sent her boat, and took myself and remainder of the crew on board the schooner, picked up the men at the outer light, and brought us all to Bombay, where we landed at 7 P.M." [A list of the officers and crew is appended to the report.]

## INDIAN ITEMS.

ON the 5th of July, a suit for divorce will be heard before the Chief Court of the Punjab, Emily Robertest petitioner *versus* Alfred Robertest respondent, but it is notified that if he fail to appear or to send a pleader, the suit will be heard and determined in the absence of himself or representative.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

IT was only yesterday that we learnt that an indignation meeting had been held at Benares. The event came off, if we are not mistaken, on the 3rd instant. It was well attended, the usual opinions were expressed, and a memorial was drawn up to be sent to the Governor-General with a request for its transmission to the Secretary of State.—*Pioneer.*

WE have just heard of the arrest of a celebrated outlaw and dacoit in the Goruckpore district by name Lilumber Panday, the mention of whose name alone causes a panic wherever known. The credit of his arrest is entirely due to District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Berrill. The man fought desperately, and his immediate capture was effected by Sub-Inspector Rughbeer Dial. When taken to the Gola station 5 or 6,000 persons assembled to gaze upon him, and so anxious were they to get a glimpse of this dreaded local celebrity that they forced open the gates of the police station. He is described as an exceedingly powerful man.—*Pioneer,* June 13.

HAS any one a son whom he wishes to start in the world? If so, let him think seriously whether supplying the Punjab railways with wood does not offer the greatest hope of a large fortune in a short time. The Government owns large tracts of forest land near the railway for which it sells wood at Rs 7-8 per 100 maunds. This is bought by a man, wise in his generation, who retails it to the railway company at Rs. 22-8. As this line is guaranteed 5 per cent., which it does not earn, we poor tax-payers are really subscribing to make the fortune of the happy dealer. Who would not be a hewer of wood on these terms? And yet we have no doubt that he considers the income-tax just as scandalous as every one else does.—*Pioneer.*

## BOMBAY.

THE SHIP CANNANORE, 900 tons, Captain Patrovilleau, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with a general cargo.

THE BRIG LETITIA, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and twenty five deck passengers.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the flag No. 832 was hoisted at the Castle Flag Staff, intimating that the barometer indicated bad weather.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Parsee lad was yesterday kicked by a horse in Meadow Street. He was severely hurt, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

REFERRING to the proposal on foot, to raise funds for the purpose of presenting a fitting testimonial to Mons. de Lesseps, the *Calcutta Examiner* remarks—"No man of the day probably deserves it better, and we in India are at least above the feeling which looks with jealousy upon his great work."

A SELLER OF BOOKS "SOLD."—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Bomonji Byramjee Patel laid an information against two Memon booksellers, Vaveel and Habeeb, charging them with breach of trust in not paying for some books they had bought from informant on behalf of his brother. A summons was granted.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Yesterday a goldsmith named Hoomil Veerjee was sent to prison for six months, by Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court, for criminal breach of trust. He had got a quantity of silver from Ragoonath Gonil for the purpose of making anklets but made off with the material.

A DISOBEDIENT SAILOR.—John McPherson, a sailor on board the Pride of England, was yesterday brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with continued wilful disobedience of the commands of Captain Taylor of that ship. He was sent to prison for a fortnight, at the expiry of which term he should, it was ordered, be taken on board.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Matoonga on the body of one Dhondoo Jawad. It appears that he had been suffering from fever for the last two months. He was missed from his house on Monday last and on the following day his body was found in a well. The jury found that he had committed suicide.

STORING INFLAMMABLE MATERIALS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Rajoon Ajioon was brought up on a warrant before Mr. Connon, charged by the officers of the Municipality with having failed to comply with a notice to remove inflammable materials from his shed in Chinch Bunder road. He was ordered to remove the materials at once and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for the past and a similar penalty for every day he continued to disobey the order.

CHARGES OF CHEATING.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, two informations were sworn against a man named Gainmull Sodana. The prosecutors were piece goods dealers named Jetha Dharsey and Moorarjee Khimjee, and they stated that defendant had been introduced to them by a broker as in want of piece goods. He bought goods from the latter valued at Rs. 2,003 and from the other at Rs. 1,300, on promise of immediate payment, but the goods had since been traced to H. H. the Gackwar's dominions, and the defendant to Marwar. We understand the authorities at Baroda are to send the goods to Bombay and then the Magistrate will proceed with the case.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.—Canoo Baloo, a cultivator, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell with voluntarily causing hurt to one Boodya Bhickoo, by means of a dangerous weapon. It appears that on the 9th inst. at about half past 8 o'clock, complainant was at a party at Sion. Prisoner invited him to take supper, and he went to his house. When they were eating, prisoner got up and gave him a blow on his arm with a crowbar, and another blow on the other arm The first blow broke his arm. He became insensible. Next morning when he came to his senses he was lying outside, near the house. The uncle of the prisoner raised him and tied his arms. He was afterwards taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A DEVOTEE.—A case in connection with the working of an Act lately introduced into Bombay (Act XIV. of 1868) came on for hearing before the Chief Magistrate yesterday. The complainant was a woman. She was not a married woman, she said; she was a devotee to a goddess, not to a god, and she lived at Colaba. The two prisoners (a man and a woman) had assaulted her because, as they falsely said, prosecutrix had given in the woman's name to the authorities under the new Act. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate said he thought all present were a despicable lot—he did not know which was most contemptible. The male witness (a cooley) had acted a dastardly part in leaving the group when he saw the first prisoner pulling the prosecutrix's hair. The male prisoner was fined one rupee the woman was dismissed, and the prosecutrix was sent off to her devotions.

A RUMOUR has reached Bombay that the Prince and Princess of Wales have determined on paying a visit to India next winter. We do not credit the report. The visit would hardly be well-timed after the lavish expenditure of money and enthusiasm on the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Pioneer.*

## A COTTON DEALER AND A RAILWAY CARTING AGENT.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Office, Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a case which has been pending in his Court for some time. The case was brought on 20th May by Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, the carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, against Wishwanath Yenkapa, charging him with dishonest misappropriation of five bales of cotton. The complainant stated that he got the bales, which belonged to Byramjee Nusserwanjee, from the company at its station at Colaba on 7th May, and gave them to the drivers to take them to the godowns of the consignees, but that the defendant had got them and dishonestly misappropriated them. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Peile for the defence. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.—15TH JUNE.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDAS, AUCTIONEERS, VS. HAJEE JOHN MAHOMED & CO.

THE suit was brought to recover Rs. 780-4-11, being the amount due for coal purchased by defendants on the 24th January last. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee appeared for plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Court gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

HAJEE OOSMAN AHMED & CO. VS. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MODY AND OTHERS.

This was an action to recover Rs. 1,000, being the balance for work and labour done by plaintiffs at the defendant's request in constructing two chawls. By an order of the Court, dated the 4th May last, all matters in difference in this cause were referred to the arbitration of Mr. Bhasker, interpreter to the first judge. He commenced the investigation of the cause, but the second and third defendants having failed to appear before him, he proceeded *ex parte* against them. After the examination of several witnesses and accounts, the arbitrator made his award on the 10th instant, directing the defendants to pay to plaintiff Rs. 1,000 in full discharge of all demands, and also the costs of the reference. The Judge entered a decree for plaintiffs on the above award for Rs. 1,000, payable in nine months. Arbitrator's costs Rs. 40, certified.

## CHARGE OF POISONING, AGAINST A WIFE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Sawetree alias Manghtee, woman, was charged before Mr. Showell with causing hurt to Hunmunta Byroo by means of poison, and administering to him an unwholesome drug, knowing it to be likely to cause hurt.

The prosecutor said—I am a labourer and live at Mazagon. The prisoner is my wife. On Monday last at 11 o'clock in the morning, I sat down to eat some rice and curry that she had prepared for me. As soon as I took a mouthful I spat it out, as the taste was bitter. Shortly afterwards I commenced to vomit. I said nothing to my wife. I then went outside and slept. I awoke at 2 o'clock and sent for a sepoy. He came. I told him all the circumstances of the case. The sepoy took me to the constable at Mazagon. The constable came to my house and searched it. I was present. My wife, a man, and other women were taken away. The curry and rice in the dish were also taken away. I was sent to hospital at 4 o'clock. I was made to sit there some time. No medicine was given to me. I had no quarrel with my wife previous to this. I cannot say why she put the poison in the dish. I felt no pain at all. About four days ago I told my wife not to go to a neighbour's house.

To the Court—The food was prepared in my absence. I did not remove the food on the dish. They were in the same place when I got up from sleep. I did not see any poison put into the food by prisoner.

Dr. I. B. Lyon said—I am an Assistant Surgeon Bombay Army, and Chemical Analyser to Government. I did not see either the prisoner or this woman before I received from a police constable a sealed packet. This was on the 11th instant. This packet contained a brass dish, two stones, and cooked food consisting of rice and fish. On the stones I found some particles of sulphate of copper, and I found traces of copper in the food. As the stones and food were together in the brass dish, I cannot say whether the food got the copper from the stones or from the brass dish; or whether the copper was mixed with the food before it was placed in the dish. There was a very small quantity of copper in the food. I do not consider that there was a sufficient quantity of copper in the food to injure a person. The whole quantity of copper in the food was not more than a medicinal dose. There were green marks of copper on the dish. If the prosecutor had eaten the whole of the food in the dish it would not have caused immediate and frequent vomiting. I do not think that a mouthful of the food sent to me would have cause vomiting.

The Magistrate dismissed the case for want of evidence.

## THE "O'PATRIOTA" IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

ON Tuesday the editor of the *O'Patriota*, Mr. V. S. deSilva, appeared before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, to answer a charge of defamation of character brought against him by Mr. A. M. C. Continho, a graduate of Grant Medical College. The language alleged to be defamatory appeared in two articles published in the *O'Patriota*, which is described as a journal "occasionally published in Bombay as there is occasion for it in the opinion of the editor." The same editor having been previously in trouble on a similar charge, and the *O'Patriota* being the organ of the Bombay section of the Portuguese community as against the section which has immigrated from Goa, considerable interest has been taken in the case by the Portuguese public. At the hearing, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson, barrister, represented the defendant. Both prosecutor and defendant also attended in person.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, in opening the case, said the defamation complained of occurred in two editorial articles which appeared in the issue of the *O'Patriota* of 1st May last. In order to show that the defendant was prompted by malice, he intended to put in some previous publications, which would go to show that the libel complained of in the present publication was not only intended for Dr. Contiaho, but that the defendant had all along been actuated by malice.

The Magistrate said he did not think that was a proper way to begin the case. If this publication now complained of was not a libel in itself, the prosecutor could not make his case good by putting in other publications. It was only after something like defamation had been proved in the writings complained of that previous publications could be read.

Mr. Pestonjee held in the first instance that the articles now complained of were libellous; and to show that the defendant had been actuated by malice, he would put in the previous writings, which would show that the inuendoes contained in the articles now complained of applied to Dr. Contiaho, the prosecutor. He would at present read the particular passages complained of.

The Magistrate asked what was the subject of the article Mr. Pestonjee was about to read.

Mr. Pestonjee said the article referred to the appointment of the Portuguese Vice-consul in Bombay. He then read the following passage from the *O'Patriota* of 1st May:—"If the Rev. Mr. Bras Fernandez, we say, does not remember the past, the Continhos and Cusinhos, why are they busying themselves in disinterring old bones? If the penitent does not cry, why does Fr. Martinho cry? why does Dr. Continho cry?"

The Magistrate—What is the particular inuendo in that, Mr. Pestonjee? It does not strike me as very libellous, and I am an old journalist myself, and have been called a "practised libeller" in my time, though that was quite wrong.

Mr. Pestonjee—We will come to the pith of it now, sir. I read the first passage in order to show you who was the person meant. I may say the prosecutor happens to be the Bombay correspondent of a Goa newspaper, and in a letter which he wrote to that paper there was something said about the appointment of Vice-consul in Bombay, approving of that appointment, and this article which appears in the *O'Patriota* is against that letter of approval. The *O'Patriota* disapproves of the appointment, and then goes on to say:—

"It is a false and insidious assertion unworthy of a public journalist, whose aim must always be naked and pure truth as far as it is possible. That an anonymous correspondent, in the words of Mr. Councillor J. H. Rivara, says, prone to envy, professed in calumny, clever in perfidy, always playing in the dark and avoiding light—an anonymous correspondent, we say, such as the Casinho, who with the face concealed in some dispensary of rhubarb and magnesia and infusion of senna leaves, or in some bakery in a filthy locality such as the Machi-ca-Bazaar [prosecutor lives in Fish Bazaar], the place of residence of the low and impudent, should dare with the least remorse or scruple of conscience to blacken the best established reputation and uninjured character, as those of Mr. Quadros and others, with calumnies, reproaches, and false accusations and recriminations," &c. Then in the third passage——

Mr. Ferguson (to the Magistrate)—Has your Worship a translation of the whole article, because only the strongest specimens are being read. I submit your Worship should have the whole translation.

The Magistrate said he did not have the article before him.

Mr. Pestonjee said he would put in the whole translation (for the article was published in Portuguese), and if Mr. Ferguson wished he would read the whole article.

The Magistrate asked whether there was no possibility of this case being settled in a friendly way. It seemed to him that if the defendant were to say he did not intend to reflect upon the character or conduct of the prosecutor, or something like that, the case might be settled.

Mr. Ferguson said that were the whole article read, it would be seen that Dr. Contiaho had nothing to complain of, for if anybody had ground for complaint it would be the proprietor of the paper. They were told that Dr. Continho wrote in this Goa paper, but they did not know that, because he wrote anonymously. And as to this article in the *O'Patriota*, it was written in Portuguese, so that they could hardly judge it by their own views.

The Magistrate—I suppose it is translated by a competent person.

Mr. Ferguson said that might be, but still the Portuguese language was different from English, and expressions were used in Portuguese which might sound extremely strange in English. He submitted, besides, that there was nothing defamatory in this article.

The Magistrate—I must say I have an idea that it does not contain language nearly so hard as that I have myself used in my time without being made amenable to the Courts.

Mr. Pestonjee asked his Worship to hear the last passage in this article, and read as follows:—

"If the three asterisks or horns of our gratuitous snuffler adversary, (the giant is known by the finger), formerly a worm of the cook-house of the ex-vicar of Cavel, Revd. Matthews, and subsequently domiciled with one triangle on the tail in the house of Mr. Master Sylvester, Tantia Trumpeter, &c."

They would prove that the prosecutor used to live in the same house with Mr. Matthews; and the reason for his being called a "snuffling adversary" was that he stammered a little in speaking. Mr. Menesse, the translator, says the words "worm of the cookhouse" are well known to apply to "any one who washes dirty plates in a cookhouse, and also to the most infamous persons of any class." As the second article was very short, he would read the whole of it. Mr. Pestonjee then read—"What interest did Mr. Jose Camillo Continho show in Portuguese affairs?"——

The Magistrate—Who is the Jose mentioned here?

Mr. Pestonjee—It is a name taken up from two Christian names of Dr. Lisboa and Dr. Continho.

The Magistrate—Continho is the surname of the complainant?

Mr. Ferguson—And of hundreds of other Portuguese.

The Magistrate—Well, it might be made applicable to him.

Mr. Pestonjee—If he can show us who he meant we are open to correction. I will now read the article, which says:—

"What interest did Mr. Jose Camillo Continho show in Portuguese affairs? It is now time to unmask wholly our malignant and malevolent gratuitous adversaries, who, hidden in their dark lurking holes and with sordid views are wounding us with virulent pestiferous arrows of their wickedness and imaginary perverseness. What interest, we say, did he show, when entirely defeated and unable in his infuriated and exterminating devastations against the present Vicar of Cavil, Revd. Mr. Arcanjo Lobo, he went, as it were, to satiate his unsubdued anger to bury his sons one after another in the church of the Coolies (as the natives of Goa call the church of N. S. de Rozario of Mazagon), presided by one of the greatest enemies of the Royal Portuguese Padroado in the Orient, and is it not the same Mr. Continho who was vomiting forth cats and lizards—(laughter)—against Rev. Mr. Arcanjo in the 'Estrella of the Norte,' making a world of promises and money to its editor Mr. J. Viveiros, whom he finally completely deceived, as the identical Mr. Viveiros himself had told us when we went to pay him a visit, when suffering from illness in the Sir J. J. Hospital, he bitterly exclaimed and said 'Where are the Lisboas and Continhos and others who promised us so much and to-day even do not enquire after me?' And it is this our snuffler adversary who, having his own conscience full of iniquities, has the temerity to speak about the conscience of the editor of the *O'Patriota*."

Mr. Ferguson—I cannot see any defamation in that.

Mr. Pestonjee—These are the particular passages, and it is for your Worship to decide whether they are defamatory.

The Magistrate—I will tell you, Mr. Pestonjee, if the defendant has offended your client, as he may have done, I think an expression on his part that he did not intend to reflect on his character as a gentleman, or something like that, might settle the case. It is fair fighting, and though I do not say the article is very elegant composition, or that these are very nice phrases, yet they really do not amount to much. I assure you if I know any law at all it is the law of libel, and you will never get a jury to convict on a case like this; and I put it to you that if Mr. Ferguson will say something civil you might withdraw the case.

Mr. Ferguson said it had just flashed upon him that as Dr. Continho had been writing bitter articles against the defendant in the Goa paper, if he would say he did not intend to reflect upon the defendant, the defendant would be willing to say he did not intend to reflect upon the prosecutor.

The Magistrate—Well, all imputations withdrawn.

Mr. Pestonjee—I have simply said that the subject was the appointment of the Vice-consul, and that there was a letter in the Goa paper from Dr. Continho, who is correspondent of that paper, approving of that appointment.

The Magistrate—Well, supposing you were to take this case to the civil side of the Court for damages, which you are perfectly entitled to do, what do you think you could get for being accused of vomiting cats and lizards? (Laughter.)

Mr. Pestonjee—Well, not only that, but being called worm of the cookhouse and attending the Church of the Coolies.

The Magistrate—Well, I do not see anything very degrading in being connected with the coolies.

Mr. Ferguson—Besides, I defy any one to prove that this article comes under the language of the Penal Code. It cannot have done Dr. Continho any harm professionally or otherwise.

The Magistrate—You can now stop this case, Mr. Ferguson, with every regard to your private position, and, Mr. Pestonjee, I think the Court will accept an expression such as I have indicated.

Mr. Pestonjee said the publisher of the article, Mr. Connell, had apologised, and they had accepted his apology whenever it was given.

Mr. Ferguson—But Dr. Continho rushed into this Court without asking Mr. De Silva to apologise.

Mr. Pestonjee—Well, sir, with reference to what Mr. Ferguson has just said, I may say that before coming to this Court Dr. Continho made enquiries which satisfied him that defendant was against making an apology. We have in our possession a letter written by the defendant to the publisher, Mr. Connell, protesting against his having offered an apology and expressing his readiness to appear in the Police Court.

Mr. Ferguson again repeated that he held there was no defamation in the article.

The Magistrate—It is no doubt offensive.

Mr. Ferguson—It may be strong language, but it is not defamatory. If Dr. Continho engages in journalism he must expect hard words, as your Worship well knows, and more especially if he writes anonymously.

The Magistrate—Well, I never did that. There is some mention of an Emperor of Rome saying, "Behold these Christians, how they love one another;" but it is a pity there should be such ill feeling here.

Mr. Fergusson said the article was not against any individual, but against the Goanese in contradistinction to the Bombay Portuguese; and if any one took exception to it he must have a very thin skin and be anxious for a quarrel.

The Magistrate- Your client ought to say something like this—that he does not mean any imputation to harm the reputation of the complainant. Were that said, he would suggest to Mr. Pestonjee to withdraw the case.

Mr. Pestonjee—If we have an apology, that is all we want.

Mr. Ferguson—Well, my client says it is not defamatory—that there is no defamation.

The Magistrate—Well, let him say he did not intend it.

Mr. Ferguson—He says he did not intend it to be defamatory within the meaning of the Penal Code.

The Magistrate—Nor to harm his reputation.

Mr. Ferguson —Yes, he will add that.

The Magistrate—Well, I think you ought to be content with that, Mr. Pestonjee.

Mr. Pestonjee—We have no particular object in harassing this defendant, but we say that he has been in the habit of writing about us constantly—in every issue of this paper there is something about Dr. Continho—and if we have an undertaking that he will publish no more——

The Magistrate—Oh, you know, he is responsible for everything he publishes; and though I do not say anything about the good taste of what is contained in this article, or anything about his expressions, because they are not very effective controversial expressions, I may tell you that no jury could be got to convict for such expressions.

Mr. Pestonjee—This defamation is worded rather ironically, and we shall show circumstances which will fix the libel upon no other person but Dr. Continho. If a man refers to another as a worm of the cookhouse——

The Magistrate—Oh, I should not care a pinch of snuff though that was published about me in all the papers in Bombay, English papers and all.

Mr. Pestonjee—Well, there is a limit to everything.

The Magistrate—Well, Mr. Pestonjee, you can get your damages in a Civil Court.

Mr. Pestonjee thought it would be more difficult to succeed in a Civil Court than in the Police Court. Besides, they had no pecuniary object. If they had an unconditional apology they would have no objection to withdraw the case.

The Magistrate—You have an unconditional statement that the defendant did not intend to harm the reputation of your client within the meaning of the Penal Code, and that if he has done so he much regrets it.

Mr. Pestonjee requested his Worship to allow him to read a passage from a newspaper of 12th February to show that Dr. Continho was intended by the libel.

Mr. Ferguson said it was a Portuguese proverb in which the names of Continho and others occur—"If the penitent does not cry, why does Martinho cry? why does Continho cry."

Some conversation ensued as to whether Mr. Pestonjee should be allowed to read the passage mentioned by him, Mr. Ferguson protesting against his being allowed.

Mr. Pestonjee said he would cite a case where writings of six years back were allowed to be read.

The Magistrate pointed out that that could only be done after the prosecution had made out a case—such a case as he (the Magistrate) would send before a Judge for trial under the Penal Code. The writing in the passages already quoted was no doubt in execrably bad taste, and such words and phrases had been used as would not be written by a gentleman; yet he must say that Mr. Ferguson had offered the prosecutor very reasonable terms in stating his readiness to say that there was no intention to harm the reputation of the prosecutor, and that he would leave this Court—if he might use the language of a very learned predecessor—without a stain upon his character, and he should be sorry if he thought he did not leave without the least reflection upon him. Even supposing they did bring this execrable language home to the defendant, he would not send the case to a jury, and therefore there was no use in going on; and Mr. Pestonjee ought to accept Mr. Ferguson's withdrawal of any imputation upon his client which could harm his reputation within the meaning of the Penal Code. If the prosecutor was advised that any damage had been done to him he could recover it in a civil court. Under the English law of slander, they required in some circumstances to show special damage, and words were not actionable unless they could show special damage, but there was no such restriction here and he was sure that if in this case there was no special damage he might also say there was no general damage.

Mr. Pestonjee—Your Worship thinks the words in these articles are not defamatory?

The Magistrate—I do think so. You may think, Mr. Pestonjee, that this is a somewhat rough method of disposing of the case, but it really is left to a Magistrate's discretion; and if I have made any mistake, and if I am quite wrong, you can get a mandamus to compel me to reconsider the case.

Mr. Pestonjee—If we consent to this withdrawal it will prevent us from getting a mandamus.

The Magistrate—But you need not consent unless you wish, and you can get a mandamus; but I am anxious to let you know that there really is no imputation which ought to hurt the feelings of your client. There is some language in bad taste, but there is nothing that a gentleman need care a pinch of snuff whether it be applied to him or not. If he called me a cook I should think it a good joke.

Mr. Pestonjee—But everybody is not so forbearing.

The Magistrate—Well, it has taken me some time to learn a happy forbearing disposition, but I think it the best way.

Mr. Ferguson—You may say it is defamation to say that a man rides like a tailor, and yet that is a common English phrase.

A minute of agreement was then drawn up to the effect that, defendant said, on the suggestion of his Worship, that he did not intend to harm the reputation of the prosecutor within the meaning of the Penal Code, and that any imputation calculated to do so was withdrawn; and Mr. Pestonjee on behalf of the prosecution expressed himself satisfied.

The Magistrate said that as an old journalist he would advise the defendant in a friendly spirit to be in future more moderate in his expressions. It was not a good thing to be at war, and it might be there was as much due to the other side.

Mr. Ferguson said he only knew that Mr. Pestonjee had told them that Dr. Continho wrote in the Goa paper.

The Magistrate—Well, I would advise all parties. You may hit a fellow very hard and yet keep a long way within the law, and it is a study which I would advise them to cultivate if they will carry on a war, to consider with what polished art they can hit each other without exceeding lawful means.

The parties then withdrew.

## ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL RECEIVER.

A CHARGE of assaulting one of those valuable, though perhaps unpopular, officers of the Municipality—the "receivers"—came on for hearing before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, in the Fort Police Court, yesterday. The accused was named Chunderao Bhicajee, and he was charged with having on the 9th inst. assaulted Ruttonjee Rustomjee, a municipal receiver, and obstructed him in the discharge of his duty.

Ruttonjee Rustomjee deposed that he had "presented" a notice to the defendant and his brother—which notice, Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee explained, was in terms of section 71 of Act II. of 1865. That bill was not paid, and so the witness did not leave it. He afterwards went with a warrant in terms of section 72, which provides—"If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within five days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioner may cause to be served upon him such a notice of demand in the form contained in the schedule (B) to this Act, or to the like effect; and if he do not, within five days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and if no appeal shall have been preferred, such sum with all costs may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter; or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, under a warrant in the form in the schedule (C), or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioner." The defendant and his brother lived together in the house on which the tax was charged, and sometimes one, sometimes the other, paid the bill. On the 9th, when witness went with the warrant, he showed it to defendant. All the obstruction which witness *saw* there at the stair-foot was defendant using abusive language to his sepoy. Witness next went upstairs. Defendant followed and assaulted him, seizing his beard and trying to put him downstairs. Witness then caught him and called his sepoy, who brought a police sepoy.

The police sepoy spoke to being called by the municipal peon. When he reached the house, prosecutor, who was holding defendant by the waist chain, stated that he had been assaulted by defendant. The prosecutor said he had a warrant to take all the parties to the police, and witness took him to a European constable, then to Mr. Edginton, then to the Municipal Office, and lastly to the Police Office, where a summons was issued.

Defendant said in reply to the Court, that he had no defence—what could he say? This prosecutor had entered his house, seized him by the waist chain and broken it, and gone into his house to the fire for cooking, with his boots on, and carried out his pots.

Defendant's brother said he had paid the tax after this occurrence. It amounted to Rs. 9-12-1.

The Magistrate said it was sworn before him, and he was most perfectly satisfied that these two brothers had had a bill presented to them according to law, and five days after—a good many, but certainly five days after—they had a warrant served on them, which was brought to the notice of the defendant most undoubtedly. They knew the warrant was coming, and if they did not pay the taxes and the warrant was brought, they need not expect very much delicacy from people by taking off their shoes in their house. He did not think the receiver was under the least obligation to take off his shoes or respect their hearth in any way if they did not respect it themselves. They must learn that this was a very expensive business. He could send the defendant to jail for three months, and would let him off with perhaps less than he ought, when he imposed a fine of Rs. 30, or imprisonment for a month.

## GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—15TH JUNE.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Vittee, woman, was charged with stealing three Government currency notes for Rs. 10 each, belonging to one Bhagoo Vittoo. She pled guilty, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

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## WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 15th June, 9-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·75, rainfall 2 inches 55 cents.

VINGORLA, 15th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 80, rainfall 46 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west strong, thermometer 76, barometer 29·810, rainfall 6 inches 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-easterly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·78.

MANGALORE, 15th June, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

## POOR EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an inmate of the European Strangers' Home, I read with much care and attention an article which appeared in your Monday's impression from the Bombay correspondent to the *Pioneer*. Whilst owning that the picture is skilfully drawn, it is noticeable that no suggestion is offered to remedy the evil of having so many destitutes in our presidency city. The English public at home or abroad is large-hearted, but careless of enquiry, preferring to consider all evils as necessary ones to the trouble of investigating them. When solicited for contributions to the Home, it is "What a pity, poor fellows," and come down with something solid, considering the affair over as regards themselves. This is not altogether what is required. It is neither justice to the wishing-for-work or the non-wishing-for-work destitute, for there are both. The first requires work, or an opportunity to leave the country; to the latter, the alms are a further assistance to their remaining idle. Our good Samaritans give the twopence, but withhold the oil that removes the sores. Were merchants, shipowners, and all connected with the shipping interest to persuade captains of vessels to give the inmates of the Home a chance of working their passages to a climate where, failing mental, they could obtain manual labour, they would thus relieve numbers of destitute, save the heavy calls on public charity, lessen police cases—for poverty and crime are twin brothers—and give to many worthy and desirous of it an opportunity of retrieving their fallen lot. One fortnight ago a letter arrived from a Government official, requesting a list of Europeans in the Home willing to emigrate to California. Every man volunteered, and there the matter rests. But another view, and that the saddest—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good" applies itself here. We are injuring employés, such as clerks, railway servants, &c. Managers of large companies finding the labour market overflowing decrease their working expenses. The employé, indignant at his curtailed salary or non-promotion, is met with the convincing argument—there are 300 men destitute in Bombay. And here we remain objects of regret to ourselves and others. No escape by sea, no work by land—silently we must wait till compelled to make way for new claimants, when lo! comes the Police Commissioner's list, or to escape that degradation starve by day and sleep by night on the Green in the horrors of a monsoon—"*hinc illæ lachrymæ*." Last month, as quoted in the article, over sixty men left the Home in ships homeward bound, a chance which in all probability will not be equalled for times to come, and which arose from the rush of cotton, firemen, &c., being required on board the steamers plying via the Suez Canal; but the numbers will be again swelled by the advent of the rains, and men who have worked diligently throughout the busy season will find themselves adrift through the inevitable reduction of staff caused by the decrease of trade in the monsoon.

An error was made by the *Pioneer's* correspondent. Brown bread is not given to the inmates, and although it would be impolitic to make an institution of this kind too comfortable, yet if a man by his behaviour proves himself worthy of it, nothing is omitted to alleviate his distress as far as civility and kindness is concerned; and the management and discipline of the Home is such that notwithstanding the many nationalities and different grades of society represented, a breach of any of the rules seldom occurs. We would take this public opportunity of thanking the Society and all who have assisted in maintaining this Home, which has rescued many from vagrancy or crime, and the value of which can only be estimated by those in distress. Desire that some of your numerous readers may point out a means of our escaping from this moral and physical bondage is the wish of all and

ONE OF THEM.

## THE GUZERATEE DRAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been of late quite a rage among the Guzeratee-speaking population of Bombay for play-writing and play-going. Of several Guzeratee plays written during the last two years, some have had a success and a run which would make the fortune of the manager of an English provincial theatre. Perhaps, on the whole, this may be a matter for congratulation. However crude and constrained the first attempts, they are perhaps the necessary steps to the creation of a legitimate Guzeratee drama. Any criticism of them which did not bear this circumstance in mind, would most probably be harsh and unjust. At the same time, however, it must not be forgotten that first attempts, simply as first attempts, are not always praiseworthy in spite of any number of faults, unless they are the result of a conscientious endeavour to come up as near the highest culture of the day as possible. A Guzeratee play-writer should not be allowed, for example, to plead ignorance with impunity of the elementary principles of the dramatic art, when an acquaintance with English literature, so easy of access now-a-days, could supply them to him. When therefore plays, written in violation of rhyme and reason, are cried up as models of the dramatic art, it may not be useless to hold them up now and then in their true colours.

It is wonderful to observe the total absence of a critical dramatical faculty among the native play-goers of Bombay. The wonder does not by any means diminish when you find that a not very inconsiderable portion of them are supposed to have had a good English education and a tolerably good acquaintance with some of the highest dramatic compositions in the English language. Probably the faculty of dramatic criticism requires a technical training as much as that of musical or art criticism of any other sort. Many an educated native gravely contends for the superiority of Indian over European music, of Indian over European painting, blissfully unconscious of the necessity of any scientific development for such arts, and taking refuge, when hard-pressed, in that most convenient argument for ignorance—'Il ne faut point disputer des gouts.' And just as they would go in ecstacies over florid daubs, they clap and applaud what we might perhaps most appropriately call "serious" burlesque, with an energy and an enthusiasm which "the gods" "at home" in their wildest moods seldom equal. Some time ago there was a Guzeratee adaptation of Ivanhoe, advertised to be a prize-poem selected by some of the leading scholars among the natives, put on the stage. Poor Sir Walter Scott! how his ghost must have shuddered, if he was tempted out of his place of rest to witness it—how his very hair must have stood on end "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." The writer had not understood the novel at all; the actors, if possible, still less. Author and actors, all of them had as much notion of Ivanhoe, Richard and Locksley, as they had of the man in the moon. Rebecca made love to Ivanhoe in the most furious manner, while Locksley strutted about the stage with his men like Punch in the show, chanting in the funniest manner the most incomprehensible doggrels. Of late the Guzeratee dramatists have turned their hands to dramatising ancient Persian history. They work on a very simple principle. They turn the narrative into as many and as long-winded dialogues as possible. They are, however, obliged to depart from it in one instance. The compilation of Firdausi, from which all of them derive their inspiration, furnishes to them no descriptive model of love-making. They are consequently constrained to fall back upon some vague notions of what love-making ought to be in their own imaginations, and some rather remarkable ideas they seem to have picked up somewhere of the manner in which European gentlemen behave in their relations with the fair sex. The result is simply amazing. We can honestly recommend it to medical gentlemen who want some irresistible means of exercising the visible faculties of their most melancholy patients. It is always the ladies who make love to the gentlemen, and that too in a very extraordinary fashion—by reciting a long catalogue of the many and various points of their transcendental beauty and virtue, giving them pre-eminence over all woman-kind. And they are all Fatimas, burning with passion, making avowals of their love in about as indelicate language as you can well imagine, just falling short of positive indecency. In one play we saw the lady actually go and make love to the object of her passion in his very bed-room. The other stock characters of these plays are about as true to life as the ladies. In one play which had a tremendous run, we have a celebrated Persian hero, Bezun, described by Firdausi as overflowing with spirits and audacity, always ready to fight, and careless of death. The play represents him, when caught and about to be hung by his enemies, wailing his approaching death and begging his life as the veriest coward. There are two stock characters which must not be passed over without notice. One of them is the villain, broadly hinted as drawn after the fashion of Iago, by putting in his mouth literal translations of some of Iago's most diabolical utterances, coupled with the most transparent parades of his deeply-laid schemes before the very noses of his victims. The other character is the clown. He is always put in for the sole and simple purpose of cracking the most abominable jokes and cutting the most fantastic capers. He must go on manufacturing puns, never mind how far-fetched, on pain of being hung, drawn, and quartered. The general management of the plot is always on a par with the conception of characters. None of the writers have the slightest idea of working out a character, except by describing him in so many words. Without any various experience, without the slightest critical knowledge of human nature, these men saturate the dialogue with the tritest truisms and the most superficial sentimentalisms. And all these faults are certainly not redeemed by any display of "the vision and the faculty divine."

It is the patriotic hope of Indian philo-vernacularists that in course of time noble languages will grow out of the present jejune and meagre Indian dialects as the English of the present day has sprung out of the rude mediæval melée of Saxon and Norman. And they speak in the same strain of the rise of a native drama. But they will do well to remember that all the early English dramatists—Marlowe-Peele, Nicholas Udall, Lodge, &c., were men who had taken care to receive the best classical education of the day and had familiarized themselves with the noble dramatic productions of antiquity. The founders of the native drama must similarly be men, not alike ignorant of the book of nature and the book of learning, but must be men who have availed themselves of the heritage of the past, be it in English and Latin, be it in Sanskrit and Persian, and have verified it practically in a life of feeling and passion.

13th June. P. M.

## A BELGAUM HERO.

MR. J. H. STOKES, of the Madras Civil Service, has written an Historical Account of the Belgaum District, and the Bombay Government have published it in the Selections from the Records. We wish they would publish Captain West's paper on the South Mahratta country to which Mr. Stokes makes reference.

The following sketch of a Belgaum hero, which we extract from the interesting pages in the Account, will be welcome to our readers:—

The very distinguished man, [Khwaja Mahmood Gavan] part of whose estate Belgaum fort now became, was of royal descent, being connected with the family of the Shah of Persia. He first served in the Deccan, whither he had come as a merchant, under Ala-u-din Shah Bahmani II. in A.D. 1455; he was murdered (or martyred as Ferishta says) by Mahommad Shah II. in A.D. 1481. He was in many campaigns a successful general; he took Naulgund; he was entitled Vakil-y-Sultanat, and Malik-u-Tujar; he was made Governor of Bijapur and Berar, and on the death of Humayun Shah Bahmani was on the council of regency, and a guardian of the young prince Nizam Shah; he was Vizier, and acquired great honour by his important conquest of Goa from Vijayanagar. He was very famous for his learning, justice, and munificence, and left a library of three thousand volumes. It was by him that the Bahmani territories, originally divided into four tarafs (or provinces) were distributed into eight. The tract to which Belgaum belonged reached southward from Junir, and included several dependent districts, such as Indapur, Way, Man, and the fort of Goa; it was placed under the governorship of Fakr-ul-Mulk. Mahmood Gavan put a stop to the custom which had existed up to his time of leaving all the forts in each province in the hands of the governor, or tarafdar. He allowed one fortress only to the governor, and entrusted the remainder to officers and troops appointed by the king, and paid from head-quarters. In 1481, Mahommad Shah again visited Belgaum with his army, and saw the city and fortifications. Five years after this in 1486, a Mussalman officer, named Bahadur Gilani, instigated by Yusuf Adil Khan, governor of Bijapur, revolted, and possessed himself of Goa, Dabal, Kolapur, Kolhar, Punala, Shirala, and Belgaum. This was the first open defiance of the Bahmany monarch's authority, immediately preceding the break-up of the monarchy. Soon afterwards, in A.D. 1490, we learn that though the tarafdars still professed obedience to Mahommad Shah, their submission was only nominal. Bahadhur Gilani continued in possession of the territory he had acquired for himself until 1493. He established a system of piracy along the coast, and seized many rich ships belonging to Gujarat merchants. He extended his power to the east, having possessed himself of Miraj and Jamkandi, which he took from Bijapur. His piracies led to his destruction. Mahommad Shah Gujarat sent an ambassador to the Bahmani king demanding punishment of his excesses. Thereupon the king applied to his vassals for support. Among the rest Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur sent five thousand horse. Jamkandi was taken and delivered over to the troops of Yusuf Adil Khan. The royal army then marched to Sankeshwar (in this district), where Bahadur Gilani had taken up his residence. Sankeshwar was taken in three days, the works not being completely finished. After having suffered more than one defeat, beyond our boundaries, the rebel leader was killed by an arrow. Bahadur Gilani's estate was conferred on Malik-ein-ul-Mulk Gilani.

In A.D. 1489 Yusuf Adil Khan, tarafdar of Bijapur, assumed the title of Shah, and in A.D. 1498, when the three strongest chiefs in the Deccan agreed to divide the country between them, Ein-ul-Mulk's estate was assigned as part of the Bijapur territories. Ein-ul-Mulk Gilani did not resist this transfer of his estates, but joyfully submitted to the Bijapur king. At this time Hukkeri was in charge of an Amildar named Fateh Bahadur, captain of 1,000 horse. Under his governorship the king Yusuf Khan caused the Gumat of Gajabara Sahib to be built by Keta Gauda, Desay of Nanadi, near Chikkodi. This mosque is on the rising ground to the east of Hukkeri, near the Gokak road. Yearly an "uras" takes place there. Until lately it enjoyed a cash-allowance of Rs. 300. There is a small mosque at Khanapur which is called Gajabara Sahib's; the man, whose name both buildings bear, may be the same. It is probable that no part of Belgaum district was subject to Vijayanagar at the time of the foundation of the Bijapur kingdom, in A.D. 1489. Naulgund and Belgaum had been taken, and it may be presumed that the mastery of the intervening country went with the possession of these fortresses. In a short time Yusuf Adil Shah became jealous of the increasing power of Ein-ul-Mulk Gilani, and in A.D. 1502 deprived him of the command he held in the army; and resuming the districts he had possessed during his father's life, allotted to him for his private support Hukkeri and Belgaum in their stead. This Ein-ul-Mulk was the builder of the largest of the tombs at Hukkeri. The date of its building is about A.D. 1509. The smaller Gumat to the west was built, while Ein-ul-Mulk held Hukkeri, by his brother Seifhan Mulk, about A.D. 1515. The aqueducts and cisterns were constructed by Sakhi Mansar Khan, also in Ein-ul-Mulk's time and at his order; the same ruler built the fort, and the Mahal which once stood in it. I may here add (although in anticipation) that the smaller tomb on the east was built by Ein-ul Mulk's third brother Fateh-Mulk, in the time of his second brother Seifhan-Mulk's governorship, between A.D. 1547 and 1568. Thus the three tombs were built by three brothers, in order we may suppose to entomb their own remains. No monuments now exist in them; they may have been destroyed; or as is more likely the three builders' bodies may have been taken to be buried at Bijapur. Ein-ul-Mulk held the government of Hukkeri for 43 years, from 1503 to 1546.

On 27th February 1510 Goa was surprised by the Portuguese, and captured, but was retaken a few months afterwards by Yusuf Adil Shah. It was again attacked, and finally conquered by Albuquerque on 25th November 1510. Ismael Adil Shah began his reign at Bijapur in 1511. He was a minor; and the attempt at usurpation made by his guardian was the means of first bringing conspicuously forward Asad Khan Lari, the greatest man Belgaum can boast of as a master. He was a Persian of the province of Lar—his patronymic was Khusro Turk (Khoosrow Turk)—but as he had assisted in the deliverance of the young king from his guardian, he was honoured with the title of Asad Khan, and had Belgaum conferred on him as a jaghir. At the time (1511) Ein-ul-Mulk, to whom the late king had given Belgaum, still lived; Ferishta does not notice the reason why part of his estate was taken from him. In 1519 Asad Khan completed the building of the Musjid Safa, the fine mosque in Belgaum fort. Over the door is the following inscription, which records the builder's name and high qualities. "In the time of Adil Ayam, son of Adil Khan, a man of high rank, who bore the palm of excellence from all the world, of good counsel, the aim of merit, the defender of the faith, who utterly uprooted the unbelievers from the country of the Deccan, Asad Khan, the best of all upright men, built this house of God, by good fortune, and with much labour. By the grace of God he called it the 'Pure Mosque' (Masjid Safa.) The lustre of the religion of the Prophet grew greater." The mosque formed part of a group of buildings which have been all pulled down. Asad Khan's palace, or mahal, is said to have adjoined the mosque on the south side. Opposite it were his kitchens, and to the right hand as you look from the front of the mosque stood the Divan Khana, or hall of audience. The road to this group of buildings led under an arch, standing on the site of the present arsenal, beneath which an elephant with his rider could pass. The present arch, which faces the main gate of the fort, was straight opposite the one last mentioned. It was the place where the "naubat," a large kettle-drum, struck at stated hours, and used for salutes, was played. While these buildings were being erected, the fort wall was in course of construction. To the north of the main gate a Persian inscription is built into a recess in the parapet which runs as follows:—"Yakub Ali Khan, who is a joy to the heart, and by whose benevolence the world is prosperous, built the wall of the fort from its base as strong as the barrier of Sikandar." The date is then given in a sentence, the letters of which amount to Hijra 937 or A.D. 1530, so that the wall was completed nineteen years after Asad Khan first got possession of Belgaum if, as I believe, this stone commemorates its completion. It is probable that the found a great part of the curtain of the fort already erected, and had only to repair it when necessary, and add towers for its further protection. He is, however, believed by the Mussalmans in Belgaum to have built the main entrance, a massive structure, which opened on the avenue leading to his mosque and palace.

There is a tradition that 360 Jain temples were pulled down to supply materials for the building; and that this destruction reached as far as Halyal and Bankapur. The wall does contain a large number of ornamental carvings, such as are found on Jain temples, built in without design to adorn, but merely as the blocks fitted. There are richly relieved figures in stone—rows of sharpcut lotuses, a warrior laying about him with his sword, slender women dancing, and players performing on various instruments. Examples may also be seen of those curious monumental slabs, which were erected to the memory of ancient heroes, who fell in battle. The sculpture of these is divided into three compartments:—the lowest represents the fight in which the warrior was slain; the centre shows two celestial nymphs bearing him to heaven; in the uppermost he has arrived at the regions of bliss, and is seen before the Linga in adoration. On one very remarkable slab on the bastion, under the flag staff battery, the central compartment, instead of the usual nymphs, has sculptured a gigantic hand and arm pointing upwards; the body of the deceased warrior follows its directions with arms raised towards the sky.* Belgaum fort is situated in an extensive plain, surrounded at a distance of five or six miles by ranges of low hills. It is an irregular oval, enclosed by a deep wet ditch, in some places 72 feet wide. The revetment averages in height about 32 feet above the berm of the ditch, and is backed by substantial earth-work. The wall is well covered by the glacis, particularly in those parts which are most subject to attack from proximity to the village of Belgaum. The interior is level, and extends about 1,000 yards in length by 800 yards in breadth. The enceinte measures about a mile and five furlongs. The work protecting the present main gate was not part of the original edifice. The entrance was made at first between the two semi-circular machicolated bastions facing the south. Two years after Belgaum fort was built by Asad Khan's orders, he is said to have had the fort at Miraj constructed.

We next hear of Asad Khan in A.D. 1519, after the disastrous fight which Ishmael Adil Shah, when excited by wine and music, brought on with the Ray of Vijayanagar on the banks of the Krishna. It was to his advice on this difficult occasion that the king resorted. He was rewarded with the title of Sipah Salar (commander-in-chief), while several districts were added to his jaghir; and henceforth he became the king's chief counsellor. Asad Khan was envoy on the part of Ishmael Adil Shah in 1523 at Sholapore, on the occasion of the king's sister Mariam's marriage to Burhan Nizam Shah. In A.D. 1524 Asad Khan's generalship gained a brilliant victory over the confederate kings of Ahmednagar and Berar, and the regent of Bidar, near Sholapore. He took Nizam Shah's royal standard, 40 elephants, cannon and baggage. He was presented with five large and six small elephants, and the pay of every soldier in his army was increased. To enable him to bear this expense the king appropriated the land hitherto allotted for the support of the Seraglio to Asad Khan's troops, and gave up half the customs levied at the forts for the same object. Four years afterwards the Ahmednagar king was again completely defeated by Asad Khan, who took much baggage and twenty elephants from him. The king gave him all the elephants but one, named Alla Baksh (Gift of God), and called him Farzand (son) in the firmans addressed to him. Next year Asad Khan marched with the king against the regent of Bidar; and it was chiefly by his conduct that an important victory was achieved. After the battle the king particularly distinguished him by clasping him in his embrace in sight of all the army. A short time after the battle Asad Khan captured Amir Barid, the regent against whom they were fighting. This achievement, so graphically described by Ferishta, ended the war. Amir Barid's troops, harassed and distressed, had become careless, and sought to drown their miseries in wine. Asad Khan taking advantage of this, penetrated the enemy's camp at night with twenty-five horsemen and a few foot, reached the commander's tent, found him lying senseless on his couch, "around which the dancers and singers, male and female, were indiscriminately jumbled together amid the filth of broken vessels and spilt liquors." Asad Khan had the "old experienced and crafty prince" lifted up and conveyed on his bed towards the Bijapur camp. When he awoke, and thought that evil spirits were bearing him through the air, his purloiner explained the situation, and bantered him on the circumstances of his capture. Shame and vexation made Amir Barid mute, and he was conveyed in silence to the king.

Asad Khan's next achievement was a victory over the king of Ahmednagar in 1531, which established the superiority of Ishmael Adil Shah throughout the Deccan. This however he lived three years longer to enjoy, as he was cut off by fever, after a glorious reign of twenty-five years, in 1534. Before his death he appointed Asad Khan protector of the kingdom, and guardian of his eldest son Mallu Adil Shah. Disorder, which threatened to break out on the king's death, was firmly repressed by Asad Khan, to whose authority all submitted. He returned to Bijapur; but soon disgusted with the conduct of the young king, who was deficient in ability and of degraded habits, he resigned his office at court, and retired to his estates at Belgaum with all his family. Shortly afterwards Yusuf Khan, a Turkish nobleman of rank, was insulted by the young king; and being in danger of his life retired to his jaghir of Kittur, with his family and followers.

The mother of the late king resolved to depose her grandson, and with that object invited Yusuf Khan to return from Kittur. This nobleman, seeking the advice of Asad Khan at Belgaum, and having obtained his approbation, marched rapidly to Bijapur, deposed Mallu Adil Shah after a reign of six months, blinded him, and proclaimed the prince Ibrahim king amid the acclamations of the nobles and the people. Thus in 1535 we find Ein-ul-Mulk Gilani at Hukkeri; Asad Khan, the greatest of the subjects of Bijapur, at Belgaum; and Yusuf Turk in possession of the Kittur jaghir. Ibrahim Adil Shah changed all his father's ordinances, and restoring the Suni rites, ordered Asad Khan to enlist Deccanies in his service, and to adopt the Suni faith. Asad Khan, out of a thousand, dismissed six hundred foreigners, but "refused to change his persuasion, and both in his camp and on his own jaghir publicly exercised the Shiya ceremonies." Though Ferishta does not directly say so, we may conclude from this that Asad Khan resumed his position as commander-in-chief under the new king. We next hear of him advising the king to accede to the invitation of the usurping Ray of Vijayanagar, and to march to establish him on the throne. The army arrived at Vijayanagar without opposition; and did not retire until the king of Bijapur had received fifty lacs of hoons (about £1,750,000), besides a vast amount of presents, as an inducement to withdraw. On the way back Asad Khan was detached with the greatest part of the army to reduce Adoni. A force marched from Vijayanagar to relieve this fortress. Asad Khan, after an indecisive action by a brilliant surprise got possession of the enemy's treasure and elephants, and captured the commander's family. This led to a peace. When he returned to court some malicious persons tried to excite the king to jealousy against him by falsely representing that he had received enormous bribes from the enemy. The king thanking God that he had a servant to whom great kings condescended to pay contributions, summoned Asad Khan, and in the presence of the informers honoured him with a suit of his own robes.

Asad Khan was now created prime minister, as well as commander-in-chief. This more and more excited the envy of his enemies, whose insinuations at length prejudiced the king's mind against his ablest servant. Yusuf Turk, one of the king's chamberlains, already mentioned as jaghirdar of Kittur, was the foremost in slandering Asad Khan. He was probably meanly jealous of his great neighbour. He accused him of secretly corresponding with Burhan Nizam Shah, of Ahmednagar, to whom he meditated the surrender of the Belgaum fort, and the transference of his own services. The king led at last to believe these calumnies, acting on Yusuf Turk's advice, summoned Asad Khan to Bijapur, intending on his arrival to imprison him. He however, having got wind of his danger was on his guard, and excused himself from coming on the plea of illness. Attempts made to corrupt his servants to poison him failed; and it was at last resolved that Yusuf Turk should have lands conferred on him close to Belgaum, whither he was to repair and wait an opportunity of surprising the minister. One day Asad Khan proceeded with a few attendants to a garden-house at some distance from Belgaum, leaving orders for four hundred horsemen to follow. A spy told Yusuf that he had gone out almost unattended. Yusuf hastened to avail himself of this opportunity; but was surprised to find the garden surrounded by horsemen, who had followed Asad Khan according to his orders. Yusuf, however, relying on his more numerous band of men, determined not to let the chance slip and fell on. He was repulsed, and obliged to fly with the loss of many prisoners. The king, on this conspicuous failure, professed indignation at Yusuf's attack, and confined him, writing to Asad Khan an offer to punish him in any way he desired. The latter quite aware of the real state of the case, threw all the blame on himself, and released his prisoners with presents of honorary dresses. "This breach between the king and his minister becoming public throughout the Deccan, Burhan Nizam Shah and Amir Barid availed themselves of it to circulate insidious reports, that Asad Khan had promised to deliver up Belgaum to them whenever they should approach." Accordingly in 1542 they invaded the Bijapur territory. "Asad Khan, though not originally privy to the invasion, deemed it prudent, in order to save his estates from plunder, to join them on their approach with six thousand horse." Ibrahim Adil Shah, deeming himself unable to oppose them in the field, retired to Kalburga.

This is the only action of Asad Khan that even his enemies could attack with any appearance of fairness; and he took the first opportunity of withdrawing from the dubious position in which it placed him. "True to the interests of his sovereign, though abandoned by him," he sent to the king of Berar, and promised to join him if he would aid his master. Imad Shah of Berar consented and the siege of Bijapur as a consequence was raised. Asad Khan joined him; and being conducted to the king, soon made clear the error into which he had been led. Ibrahim Adil Shah clasped him in his embrace, expressing contrition for his ill-usage of him; and in order to convince him of his sincerity, he not only imprisoned Yusuf and his agents, but conferred his estates on Ein-ul-Mulk Gilani, an officer of distinction, whom Asad Khan had prevailed on to quit the service of Amir Barid. The enemy was immediately driven from the king's dominions, and ample revenge taken for the depredations which had been committed.

The last time we heard of Ein-ul-Mulk Gilani was in A.D. 1502, when he was deprived of his command in the Bijapur army, and presented with Hukkeri and Belgaum for his private maintenance. In A.D. 1511 Belgaum was conferred on Asad Khan. This may probably have been the reason why Ein-ul-Mulk, an active officer, who could hardly stay quiet in stirring times, took service under Amir Barid, to whom he might more properly than to another offer allegiance as the minister of the rightful king of the Deccan. In 1543 the kingdom of Bejapur, attacked at once by three powerful armies in separate quarters, namely, by Ahmednagar, Jamshid Kutb Shah of Golconda, and Ramraj of Vijayanagar, seemed on the brink of destruction. "Ibrahim Adil Shah, at a loss how to act, and without confidence in the opinions of his counsellors, sent for Asad Khan from Belgaum, and asked his advice." He recommended that peace should be obtained from two of the adversaries by concessions, and promised himself to chastise Kutb Shah of Golconda. The king followed his advice, and Asad Khan fully redeemed his promise. He reduced a fort; relieved another; and following Kutb Shah close to the walls of Golconda, there defeated him in a severe action, and with his own hand gave him a sabre wound in the face which struck off the tip of his nose, his cheek, and part of his upper lip. This wound not only disfigured him for life, but rendered it difficult for him either to eat or drink.* Asad Khan returned triumphant to Bijapur, and was received by the king with honour. Some time after this [probably in A.D. 1544-45] Burhan Nizam Shah again attacked Bijapur. He was totally routed with heavy loss, leaving on the field of battle two hundred and fifty elephants, and one hundred and seventy pieces of cannon. Ibrahim Adil Shah "had the generosity to attribute this victory solely to the conduct of Asad Khan, on whom he conferred several districts in addition to his jaghir." This was probably Asad Khan's last battle. It is the seventh great victory in which he is narrated to have taken the chief part.

After this the king, elated by vain-glory, insulted Burhan Nizam Shah, who wished to treat for peace; and excited disaffection by cruelty to his own subjects. War was again declared, and the king twice defeated in six months. The king became desperate, and attributing his losses to disaffection put numbers of Mussulman nobles and Hindus to death. His cruelty led to the formation of a conspiracy to dethrone him, and put his brother Abdulla on the throne. The king was informed of this, and Abdulla had to fly to Goa. He also renewed his suspicions against Asad Khan, and so conducted himself that the old minister was induced to withdraw for self-protection to his estates at Belgaum. An eloquent letter from Asad Khan full of professions of faithfulness led the king once more to change his mind; but the prince Abdulla's rebellion suddenly breaking out, his mistrust of the minister recurred. Prince Abdulla, with the aid of the Portuguese, Nizam Shah and Kutb Shah, proclaiming himself king marched for Bijapur. A Brahman was sent to prevail on Asad Khan to join the insurrection; but he indignantly rejected all overtures. "Most of the nobility were about to desert Ibrahim Adil Shah, and go over to Abdulla when an event occurred which changed the face of affairs. Asad Khan was taken dangerously ill; and Burhan Nizam Shah, supposing he might die, cast his eye on the fort of Belgaum; and instead of marching direct to Bijapur with Abdulla, which would have assured the accession of that prince to the throne, he halted at Miraj to prosecute his own designs; and deputing the same Brahman, who had formerly gone to Belgaum, with a vast sum of money, he was directed to employ it in corrupting the soldiers of the garrison, to deliver the fort into his hands, in case of Asad Khan's death. The Brahman had nearly succeeded in his commission, when the plot being discovered by Asad Khan, he slew the spy, together with seventy of the soldiers whom he had already bribed. The nobles of Bijapur, on hearing of this event, became fully convinced that the old minister took no share in the pretensions of the prince Abdulla, and accordingly remained firm in their allegiance to Ibrahim Adil Shah, while the adherents of the prince began to fall off daily." "The disorder of Asad Khan continuing and old age having rendered him too weak to contend against it, he prepared to meet death, and entreated Ibrahim Adil Shah to honour him with a farewell visit in the following verses:—

"'Haste, like the morning breeze, to the bower of friendship; come, like the graceful cypress, to the garden.'"

Ibrahim accordingly marched in January, A.D. 1549, towards Belgaum. After passing Hukkeri he received accounts of the minister's death. He arrived the same night at Belgaum; and while he administered consolation to his family, he attached all Asad Khan's estates and treasures. In this state of affairs, the Portuguese, with prince Abdulla, marched back to Goa, while the other confederates also withdrew to their own dominions. Belgaum was conferred on Asad Khan in A.D. 1511, he died at Mandoli, three miles from Belgaum in January 1549, having held Belgaum for thirty-eight years. "Asad Khan was remarkable for his judgment and talents and his administration of the Government during the reign of Ismail Adil Shah has justly rendered his name celebrated in history. For nearly forty years he was the patron and protector of all the noble and distinguished men in the Deccan. He lived universally respected and esteemed, and maintained a splendour and magnificence suited to his high station. The sovereigns of Beejanuggur and others acknowledged his great ability and influence, by frequently honouring him with letters, and propitiating him with valuable presents. His household servants—Georgians, Circassians, Hindus, and Abyssinians,—amounted to two hundred and fifty. He had sixty large elephants, and one hundred and fifty of a smaller size. In his stables were four hundred and fifty Arabian horses, exclusive of those of mixed breed, foaled in India. During his administration he had amassed great wealth. In his kitchen were every day expended one hundred maunds (lbs. 2,700) of rice, Deccan weight, fifty sheep, and one hundred fowls; from which some notion may be formed of the expenditure of other articles. He first introduced the fashion of wearing the waistband of gold cloth, and the dagger, which have been ever since assumed by persons of rank in this country. He also attempted to ride elephants with bridles, instead of managing them with the kujjuk, or goad; but as those animals have frequently sudden starts of vice, this mode of guiding them was not found to answer. Ibrahim Adil Shah, agreeably to his last will, gave the daughter of Asad Khan (Mahtab Beeby) in marriage to Ally Bereed Shah with whom he sought an alliance."

This is the end of what Ferishta tells of this great man. I have been careful in copying out this account; inasmuch as he is the hero of whom the Mussulmans in Belgaum are justly proudest. They say that it is to the tender regard in which he held Belgaum, that the town owes its comparative immunity from the scourge of cholera. In the Safa Masjid, his gift to the place where he lived, are preserved his quilted jacket, which was sabre-proof: his Kuran; and a pair of shoes, the soles of which are lead, and the uppers iron; a man can hardly raise them. These he used for gymnastic exercise, of which he was passionately fond. The small square platform on the south wall of the mosque he built, they say, to leap up on wearing these gigantic shoes. Tradition alleges that he could lift the great iron stool before the mosque by the edge of the fountain. If so his strength must have been indeed more than human. His sword was preserved in the mosque until a year before the mutiny, when a soldier is said to have stolen the precious relic. In 1857, when the mutiny held all India in alarm, the authorities in Belgaum ordered the Musjid Safa to be closed. They feared lest its proximity to the arsenal might be a source of danger. Since then it has not been used for religious service. Now that the peril is long past, it would be an act of grace to the Mussulmans, and of respect to the memory of its famous builder, to allow it to be re-opened. Asad Khan is buried in the Dargah in camp called by his name.

* Fine examples of these monumental stones (bearing inscriptions) may be seen at Modalur (near Munoli) and Huli. One of those at the first named place is singular in belonging to the Jains, and bearing no figure of the Linga.

* The Historian of Golconda asserts this to have happened to Sultan Kuli Kutb Shah in 1534; and Colonel Briggs considers him more likely to be correct. It may still be true that the feat was performed by Asad Khan, who would be ten years younger, and therefore readier for dashing actions.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

(*Pioneer*.)

THE great writer, whose death was announced to us by telegram on Saturday, has been for so many years, as it were, a household friend, that few, we think, will have received the news without emotion. Born in 1812, he had only reached the age of 58; but even thus exceeding the term of Smollett's life by seven years, and Fielding's by eleven, he seems to add another proof to the observation, that great susceptibility of external impressions, and the power of elaborately reproducing them, are wearing gifts. Speaking himself of one of his Christmas books he once wrote that he had finished it, and had come out of the task "as haggard as a drunkard." The calmer study of the human heart, in all its subtleties and contradictions, can be pursued with less excitement; and Richardson in his back parlour, performing his prodigies of sentimental dissection, survived to the age of 72.

The crowds of eccentric characters which have owed their birth to the brain of Charles Dickens have so identified themselves with the thoughts and the conversation of the present generation, that it is difficult for us to consider them as less existent than living characters whom it may have been our chance to meet. It is impossible almost to realize, that unless a certain bright-eyed baby had been successfully reared at Landport some sixty years ago, the world for us would have contained no *Sam Weller*—no *Dick Swiveller*—no *Mr. Pickwick*—no *Mr. Winkle*—no *Fat boy*—no *Marchioness*—no *little Nelly*—no *Ruth Pinch*—no *Esther Summerson*. And yet familiar as these characters have become to us, and associated intimately as they all are with our own recollections of life and of persons in some way represented by them, it is not less true that the world created by Dickens bears but little resemblance, when viewed as a whole, to the real world.

Starting with a conviction that birth and station, and good manners and dress, conferred no real advantages, his view of life, so far as it was influenced by this conviction, was quite an incorrect one. And when, added to this, there came into play his inability to describe what he had not observed, the result was that his sketches of life in the higher grades of society were mere silhouettes; so that it is not untrue to say that the drawing of about one-fourth of all his works was lifeless and unreal. Another cause, too, of the difference between his world and the actual world, was that the somewhat melo-dramatic form into which he threw his fictions, scarcely permitted the introduction of any but strongly marked characters. His foolish people had therefore to be comic, and burlesque had to be called in to colour even the dunces. But society contains an infinite number of people who are perfectly drab and flat. And, perhaps, in no respect in the boldness of Shakespeare's genius more remarkable than in his life-like reproduction of such colourless characters. It requires a great confidence in your touch to give, with Jane Austen, an outline, thus—"Mr. B. appears to be chiefly a tall young man."

Dickens's fame, perhaps, culminated in *David Copperfield*, for although *Martin Chuzzlewit* gave promise of a higher walk in art, yet it was a walk the author did not pursue any further, and the book itself was not so even or finished as *Copperfield*, which possesses, doubtless too, some of the charms of an autobiography. We venture to think that the finest conceptions of his pen were embodied in the portraits of *Pecksniff* and *Skimpole*. They were genuine creations, because no one has certainly ever seen their exact counterparts. But the materials used are taken fresh from nature herself,—and for ourselves, we can truly say we move on through life with an increasing recognition of many of Skimpole's attributes in people with whom we are accidentally thrown.

No really discriminative review of Dickens's writings has ever yet appeared: a mob of small authors, who were associated with him in his miscellaneous labours, was ready to cheer in chorus, on the shortest notice, but without point or perception; whilst on the other hand, educated intellect, as represented by such journals as the *Saturday*, was sometimes quite unnecessarily contemptuous. Posterity will judge at leisure. It is not likely that fifty years hence he will be quite so highly estimated as at present, for the simple reason that he has trusted so much for immediate effect to the accidental and the transitory. But much will remain, true to human nature and pregnant with human feeling, and therefore as interesting and delightful, in one century as in another.

We think the biography of Charles Dickens will be looked for with deep interest; for perhaps no writer ever confessed himself, intellectually, less distinctly in his writings. Of his predilections and his prejudices we have some glimpse, but of the history of his own mind we absolutely know nothing. Whether he understood a language, or ever read a book, or had any tastes in literature, or had arrived through waves of doubt at any standing ground of belief and hope—we cannot gather from his books. Nor of his social life can we learn much: in moments of irritation, indeed, he said something of his married life; but all who loved him for the wedded loves he had depicted, would have rather had that something unsaid.

We shall doubtless some day have a trustworthy portrait of Charles Dickens as he really was. Meantime it is impossible to disbelieve that there must have been a fund of sincerity and truth and gentleness in the character of one who could write as he did. What absolute purity reigns throughout his pages; what consideration for bodily weakness, for physical deprivations, for the loss of all that makes life lustrous and debonair. And how much more catholic a sympathy inspires the pen that could draw *Tiny Tim* and the Doll's dressmaker, than was known to boisterous Henry Fielding, whose admiration extended but little further than to fresh, handsome faces and active, stalwart limbs.

We shall look for the June number of *Edwin Drood* with very strange feelings. The hand that was so sure in its minutest touches,—the head that teemed with this humorous, fantastic world,—where, and what are they now? Three spring days of silence and torpor—and the magic has vanished to be exercised again no more!

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

MR. W. P. FRITH, R.A., who has been so industrious as to attain, within one picture, the Academic maximum of envoys, shows himself this year in remarkable vigour, freshness, and variety. It is true that our foremost *genre* painter does not appear as yet to have satisfied a perhaps fastidious taste in the selection of a subject on which he could erect one of his vast pictorial superstructures of life and manners—a theme which should afford as much scope to his bright genius and to his vast executive capacity as did his famous works of "The Sands," "The Derby Day," and "The Railway Station." Mr. Frith may plead that such subjects do not offer themselves to the painter's hand every day; and that this nineteenth-century life of ours, brimful of bustle and activity as it may be, is, from a picturesque point of view, woefully prosaic. There are very few texts left on which interesting everyday sermons could be preached. After what he has done for race-courses, watering places, and railway termini, Mr. Frith could scarcely try his hand at Ascot Heath, the New Pier at Brighton, or the London, Chatham, and Dover's Station at Ludgate. He has already, and with great pomp and splendour, married the Prince of Wales, and, much as we admire his abilities, we have not the slightest wish to see him paint the next English Coronation. Pictures of "Behind the Scenes" at the theatres have been multiplied and vulgarised to nausea; an illustrated newspaper has taken the wind out of the oil painter's sails by producing a remarkable colour-print of the arrival of the tidal boat at Boulogne; there is nothing, pictorially, to be got out of the Stock Exchange, the Bankers' Clearing House, or the Anniversary Festival of the Asylum for Idiots; Rotten-row has been discounted, and a debate in the House of Commons done to death; Mr. O'Neil has depicted all the wits and beaux of society in the act of playing pool at the Garrick Club; and a grand panoramic representation of the humours of Cremorne might cause Mr. Frith to lose favour with the Mother of the Gracchi, and ruin him for ever in the estimation of the Bench of Bishops. Finally, it is said that M. Gustave Doré has "spotted" the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, and the Brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, as topics for his Titanic pencil; and he would be a bold English painter indeed who ventured to rush in where the "Luca fa Presto" of grotesque draughtsmen has elected to tread. Where, then, is Mr. William Powell Frith to find a subject for another colossal picture which is to be purchased for ten thousand pounds, with five thousand additional for the copyright; which is to be engraved by the most skilful hands attainable, and replicas of which are to be exhibited in Australia, California, Japan, and in the varied region of the Model Republic? Pending the occurrence of this desirable eventuality, Mr. Frith has returned to his old loves in "conversation and *genre* painting." It is very delightful to return to the old loves—the more so as by a condition of existence we have grown old with them. The "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Perverse Widow" is a picture which Mr. Frith might have painted five and twenty years ago. It is none the worse for that probability: indeed, it is all the better, since by it the artist establishes the fact, that while his readiness of insight and keen appreciation of humour have in no wise deteriorated in the course of a generation, his technical dexterity has improved. The episode related is one of the purest and most refined comedy. It is a marvellous commentary on Addison's delicate and refined humourism; and, at the same time, as a painting it is thoroughly conscientious, workmanlike, and efficient. "Slopping" and "scamping" are evidently words which have no place in Mr. Frith's art-dictionary. Turning from Addison to Sterne—from the "Spectator" to the "Sentimental Traveller," and from the truest to the falsest sentiment—it must be acknowledged that Mr. Frith has done his best in "The Pulse: the Husband: Paris." Technically, the work is a triumph; dramatically, Mr. Frith has shown himself, as he ever does, a keen observer of human nature; æsthetically, the work fails to please. It is the plain-dealing attempt of an honest man to embody the fantastic whims of a Rogue of Genius whose whole literary *opus* is one elaborate artifice; whose laughter was as feigned as the stereotyped grin of a ballet woman when she poses; and whose tears were garnered in tanks fitted with patent syphon taps, to turn on and turn off at will. Sterne was Simonides and Democritus, doubled with Mephistophiles and Peter Aretin. The sincerest of sentimentalists—and there *are* sincere sentimentalists—could not have "gushed" so excruciatingly as Sterne "gushed" about the dead donkey, about Maria and her goat, about My Uncle Toby and the bluebottle, and about Lieutenant Lefevre and his little boy Billy: yet, in "Tristram Shandy," as in the "Sentimental Journey," there is more cool, deliberate, irreverent, unsympathetic, fiendish wickedness of thought and innuendo than in all the ribaldry of Scarron, or all the Bedlam bestiality of the Marquis de Sade. For the rest, as a pictorial illustrator of Sterne, no Englishman has yet approached the Frenchman Tony Johannot. They manage sentimental cynicism better in France—take M. Janin's "Ane Mort" for example—and our neighbours understand "M. Sterne d'Yorick," as the waiters at Dessein's still call him, better than we do. But was not the Reverend Lawrence, by his own *dictum*, given to painting and fiddling as well as to preaching and sentimentalising? Why did he not illustrate the "Journey" and "Tristram Shandy" himself?

"Mrs. Rousby as Princess Elizabeth, in 'Twixt Axe and Crown,'" demands scarcely any more criticism than one of Sir Peter Lely's "Beauties" at Hampton Court. It is simply a faithful transcript made by a practised master of the face and figure of an exceedingly handsome lady. It is as well for the painter not to be too ambitious when he deals with Beauty pure and simple. There was no need for Sir Joshua to insist in his canvas that Mrs. Siddons was the Tragic Muse. She was quite superb enough as Sarah Siddons; and the artist was wiser when he drew Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, merely as a mother nursing her baby, and without any reference to the Muses, the Pierides, or the goddesses of Mount Olympus. Apelles treated Campaspe as Houdon treated Madame de Pompadour, and Canova Pauline Borghese, with even greater and more successful simplicity; Mr. Frith, however, has permitted the Graces not only to adorn Mrs. Rousby with fairness of lineament and symmetry of form, but to attire her in a white satin dress and a lace veil, which he has imitated with surprising fidelity. In its entirety this is one of the most charming portraits which the period has produced; and, Mr. Millais's hurried sketches of feminine comeliness excepted, the period has produced very few indeed. In "Two Doves"—a very charming girl with a bird—Mr. Frith lays himself open to the charge of an infinitesimal amount of affectation; but the "Doves" are, nevertheless, exquisitely painted, professes to be a portrait of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and is as much, or as little, like her, most probably, as it is like Horace's Pyrrha, or Rosa Venozza, or that Signora Livia anent whose jewelled calzoni Montaigne is so eloquent. Mr. Frith has painted from a very good model a picture of a gloriously handsome girl, well posed and well draped; and if he would exhibit a duplicate of Gabrielle in a brown, or a triplicate in a red dress, and call it "Frou-Frou," or Fraulein Gallmeyer, we should be equally grateful to him. "At Hombourg, 1869," is an admirable effect of light and shade; but why will not Mr. Frith muster up courage to paint the great Vanity Fair in all its brilliant wickedness?

Mr. P. H. Calderon, R.A., sends four pictures, and they are all very good. One is a superb, Vandyck-like portrait of Mrs. S. H. Bland, wonderfully firm in treatment and luminous in colour. "The Orphans," representing itinerant musicians pursuing their precarious calling in a street, of which the roadway is thickly covered with snow, is a very affecting and a very powerful picture. The pathos approaches, perhaps, the tenuity of painfulness; but Mr. Calderon's presumable object will have been gained if the contemplation of the "Orphans" leads the anti-organ-grinding section of the community to regard with a little more tolerance the next wandering minstrels they may find crooning forth a dismal ballad or strumming the harp in the midst of the snow. Mr. Calderon's picture is enough to melt the heart of Mr. Babbage, and incite Mr. Bass to become a district visitor on Saffron-hill. "The Virgin's Bower," is in Mr. Calderon's "pretty" style—fanciful, graceful, and delicate, but not overburdened with eloquence of treatment. His masterpiece, this year, is undeniably "Spring Driving away Winter." Old Mother Winter crouches over her feeble fire of faggots, like some ancient Irishwoman over the stove where she bakes her apples or roasts her chesnuts. Spring is a saucy young schoolgirl, who is tired of chesnuts and baked pippins, and is eager to invest her pocket money in early violets or cherries ripe. She pelts Granny Winter with blossoms; she forces Biddy M'Cann to change her merchandise. This is nearly all that Mr. Calderon has striven to convey to the spectator, and he has conveyed it in the most delightful manner imaginable. He might have made Winter a trifle more crabbed and cross-grained. She is old, but meek; a mild winter, and not *acris hiems*; but Spring is the most jocund and radiant nymph that the primaveral season ever produced. She is fit to have made one at Cytherea's fancy ball, and, sororising with the Graces, to have joined in that immortal "breakdown" whose cadenced verberation on old earth made Vulcan, down below, grin as he forged the bolts of Jove, and the grimy Cyclops jump for joy as they blew the bellows. Mr. Calderon's Spring is all but nude, and is as modest in her disarray as the "Sousee" of Ingrès. The whole picture breathes imagination, thought, and refinement; and the execution harmonises with rare fitness with the conception.

But here we have had two wintry scenes—one relieved, it is true, by Spring's merry smile—from an accomplished and facile English painter. Let us see what a great painter can do for us in an hyperborean way. Let us take an awful winter scene, depicted by M. J. Gérome, Honorary Foreign Academician. We are in the month of December, 1815, and the scene is a black and fœtid enclosure midway between the railing of the Luxembourg Gardens and the Observatory. On one of those hideous plastered walls which seem to belong to no city save Paris, has been rudely scratched the inscription "Vive l'Empereur!" but the hand of a recently converted loyalist or a discreet police agent has defaced the *graffito*, which remains cancelled, but still legible. The Battle of Waterloo was fought more than five months ago, and the Emperor who lost it is a captive on an Atlantic rock, at the beck and call of an English orderly officer, and cursing his day, as Job did. This December day is the Festival of Nemesis. The corn in the mills of the gods has been winnowed, and ground, and boulted; and the flour thereof is dust and ashes. In the dull, dank wintry morning's twilight—that cheerless matin time which Gérome reproduced so wonderfully in "The Duel after the Ball"—you see lying on his face, prone to the icy slush of the *carrière*, the body of a man dead. He is in citizen's dress, in a plain dark *houppelande*, with black silk stockings and buckles in his shoes. His broad brimmed hat has dropped from his dead hand and rolled away. The other day when he was brought for trial before the Court of Peers, he wore the uniform of his grade—"épaulettes *grains d'épinard*," but no embroideries on the seams—the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, of St. Louis, of the Holy Ghost, and of the Iron Crown. Then he was the Prince of the Moskowa, the Duke of Elchingen, and a Marshal of France; now he is only a lump of clay that once held the fiery soul of Michael Ney, born at Sarre Louis, on the Prussian side of the frontier, but who disdained to plead his alien birth in his trial before Frenchmen—forty-seven years of age, and known as "the bravest of the brave." He has been shot to death for treason to his sovereign Louis XVIII., and at this distance of time, although an ostentatious monument has been erected on the spot where he fell, few unprejudiced persons can deny that, in stern justice, he certainly merited his fate. He had been loaded with favours and honours by the restored Bourbon; he promised, when he set out in pursuit of Napoleon, to bring back "in an iron cage the criminal adventurer who had returned from Elba," and he took a very early opportunity of deserting to the criminal adventurer's standard. But it is all over now. Even the soldiers who have acted as a firing party are ashamed of their work, and they slink off in the gloaming, shamefaced and shuddering, as Actæon's hounds might have done after rending in pieces the master who had so often led them to the chase. "The Marshal was shot at eight o'clock in the morning. He refused a cup of wine before going on the ground. He was dressed in half-mourning for his father-in-law. His last words were, 'Soldiers, aim right at the heart! *Vive la France!*' He died at the first discharge, and his body was removed to the Hospital of La Maternité, where it was watched by three Sisters of Charity." Ney died with the magnanimous courage of Raleigh, of Sidney, and of Derwentwater; but his treachery to Louis XVIII. was certainly as gross and base as that of Lord Lovat to George II. M. Gérôme has, it may be assumed, taken a French Imperialist's view of the tragedy, and regards the execution as a murder and the victim as a martyr. The thought is eloquent in the downcast demeanour of the retreating firing party, the officer in command of which is evidently overwhelmed with humiliation at the thought of that which he has been forced to direct. Where is the English painter who will take up a cognate subject, who will illustrate a drama as tragical and deplorable as this—one in which the executioners were as reluctant as they who fired "right at the heart" of Marshal Ney, but in which the victim was wholly blameless and one of the most honourable and most virtuous of mankind? Where is the painter who will paint the hanging of Major André, under that fierce sun at Tappan, and with the motley crowd of Continental militia, farmers, Negroes, and French auxiliaries around? The answer of the majority of painters to the suggestion might be, that the subject was too "painful" for pictorial treatment. Well, and could there be anything more painful, more grimly and dismally dolorous than this picture of the dead man in citizen's dress who has been stricken down as Lamartine phrased it, "like some unclean animal?" Could there be anything more painfully repulsive than the spectacle of the butchers slinking away from the shambles, and not daring to look on the carcase they have made? And yet M. Gérôme's "Marshal Ney" is one of the most conspicuous pictures in the Exhibition, and one that irresistibly commands prolonged attention, while it extorts admiration even from the fiercest enemy of "the French school." It is the gift and the privilege of genius to make such conquests. Remember Delaroche's "Cromwell looking at the Dead Body of Charles I." Remember Gallait's "Exposition of the Bodies of Counts Egmont and Horn." Or, going centuries further back, recall the fresco in the Sistine of "Judith showing the Head of Holofernes." The picture literally drips and is dabbled with blood. The killing of Holofernes was indeed a brutal, cruel, and treacherous murder. Judith was a patriot, of course—as patriotic as Harmodius and Aristogeiton, who slew Hipparchus professedly for patriotic ends, but really because the sister of Harmodius had been snubbed by the Athenian tyrant. Judith deserved well of her country no doubt, but she had none the less murdered a drunken man while he was sleeping, and committed a deed for which people swing. In that fresco, you can see the horror-strickenness of guilt in her eyes. She holds the severed head in a bloody towel. She hands it, her own face averted, towards the old woman, who, crouching to receive it, dares no more look on the horrible gift than the murderess herself. But Nemesis never fails to sear the eyeballs of assassins. Their work is never hidden from them; and Judith, turning that she may not look on the slain warrior's head, finds herself full in sight of his headless corse in a mire of blood behind the curtain. Loathsome as this subject is, it becomes, in the great hand of Michael Angelo, of absorbing and well-nigh fascinating interest. Yet when we see, by a second-rate painter, the daughter of Herodias with John Baptist's head in a charger we are neither interested nor fascinated. The picture reminds us of a ballet-dancer with a pantomime mask in a "property" dish. M. Gérôme belongs to that class of painters whose genius enables them to ennoble the most squalid and the most dismal objects; and Ney, in his *bourgeois* dress, his broad-brimmed hat, and his wretched attitude, is more suggestive of dignity and pathos than nine out of ten of the pompous "execution" scenes with a splendidly-dressed culprit, a guard of halberdiers, an executioner in a black velvet mask, and the Tower of London in the distance.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## UNORTHODOX LONDON.

### THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

IT is, in some respects, an advantage, when entering on the study of an unfamiliar subject, to do so with a mind entirely uninformed, and so without prejudice in reference to the matter on hand. This is especially my aim, in these studies of religious London—to make my mind, for the time being, a *tabula rasa*, ready to receive whatever impressions may reach it from without.

And probably in no section of religious development is this unbiassed judgment more essentially necessary than in the case of the so-called Plymouth Brethren. In the first place, the little that is popularly known, or supposed to be known about them, turns out on inquiry to be quite wrong, and the very title a misnomer—so much so that they invariably treat it as simply a vulgar designation, writing the name of their body as I have done, thus, "The (so-called) Plymouth Brethren." The title appears to have originated in an idea that the sect originated in Plymouth, whereas the principal source was near Dublin, and instead of emanating from any of the outlying bodies of Nonconformity, many of their earlier apostles, and some of their present ministers, are ordained clergymen of the Church of England.

It is usually imagined that the Brethren—for so they elect to call themselves—have transferred to the nineteenth century the Apostolic doctrine of community of goods. That, however, as I imagined, is simply a popular fallacy. An intelligent member of their community, with whom I conversed on the subject, assured me they were not such poor political economists as that. They simply hold in great esteem that primitive constitution of the Church, and trust largely to the power of prayer for the supply of their temporal necessities. I have found the endeavour to grasp the distinctive doctrines of this sect as difficult as the attempt to catch Proteus. In fact, their *differentia* lies rather in an absence of positive dogma, and a broad division of mankind into the church and the world. Every "denomination" is wrong, because division is wrong; which amounts to saying that on one side stands the Church—that is, the (so-called) Plymouth Brethren; on the other the world—that is, everybody who is *not* a Plymouth Brother. This, combined with an intense reverence for the written word—"the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible"—constitutes, broadly speaking, the special feature of the body. They date from the year 1827, and number, my informant supposed, possibly some 40,000; but as they have no external badge of distinction, and rather shun than court publicity or proselytism, it is not easy to gather statistics about them. The Brethren have three principal places of meeting in London, and to one of these, the Priory, 198, Upper-street, Islington, I adjourned on a recent Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, armed with a few of the particulars above stated, and prepared to witness and report their exposition in public worship. The room, which is a moderate-sized school, was filled with a congregation of evident *habitués*, a very small portion at the back being railed off "for those not in communion." The service consisted principally of the singing of a large number of hymns, without instrumental accompaniment of any kind, and the reading of Scripture. There is nothing in the shape of pulpit or reading desk, nor any person occupying the position of minister or president. There was, I suppose, some preconcerted arrangement as to who should read, pray, or give out the hymn; but, to an outsider, it appeared that any of the Brethren took part without premeditation. Between each portion of the service there was a long pause of several minutes, during which the congregation sat with eyes closed, seemingly engaged in private prayer. The special object of the morning assembly (as I had gathered at the door) was "the breaking of bread." This was done in the most homely manner possible. Several loaves of home-made bread were placed, in common plates, on a table in the centre of the room, divided into quarters, and passed round the benches; each member helped himself or herself to a portion, literally "breaking" it off the quarter loaf. The wine was passed round in like manner, in large common tumblers, the administration of each element being preceded by prayer. It was a simple ceremony; but the idea could not fail to strike one that its very homeliness made it a closer representation of the original supper in the long upper room and the daily bread-breakings of Apostles than the gorgeous Mass with all its sensuous adjuncts. After the Communion—as I suppose one may term it—followed another hymn, sung to the tune of "God save the Queen." Whether this loyal melody was designed to occupy anything like the position of our Collect for the Queen I cannot say, but the effect was slightly *bizarre*. With this I imagined the proceedings would have closed, as I had been told there would be no sermon; but a sort of *sermonette* was introduced, it seemed—and, I believe, really was—on the spur of the moment. It was delivered by a very humble Brother indeed, in homely and not always accurate English; but he displayed minute knowledge of Scripture, and was intensely earnest—as indeed the whole service had been—consisting, I am sure, as the preacher kept telling us, of "thoughts that had been pressing in upon his own soul." The two concluding prayers were offered by gentlemen of a very different mental *calibre*; and the congregation evidently numbered many persons of position and education. The names of "intending and accepted brethren" were then read, together with one who "sought restoration," and another who proposed to take to himself a Sister; and so the proceedings terminated, without—as will be evident—anything having transpired to inform one as to the special doctrines of the body. As I emerged from the Priory I saw the congregation coming out of Unity Church, Upper-street, where Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen had been enlightening the Unitarians on the doctrines of the Bramo Somaj; whilst, a little lower down, another was beginning to besiege the doors of the Agricultural Hall, where Ned Wright was to preach to the working man. *Quot homines tot sententiæ.* On the succeeding Wednesday evening I had been informed that a series of twelve lectures on the Five Books of Moses was to be opened by one of the principal men belonging to this body, a Mr. Kelly—for he eschews the title of Reverend, though he was, I believe, a minister of the Established Church, or certainly educated for the ministry. These lectures are still in progress, being delivered on successive evenings at the Priory, Islington, and the meeting rooms, in Caledonian-road and at Kennington. Thither I again adjourned in quest of information, and found again a large congregation assembled, armed to the very teeth with their Bibles. I am bound to say that the lecture displayed an amount of critical and exegetical power for which I was not prepared. Mr. Kelly is a fluent and pleasing speaker, with every word of the sacred text at his fingers' ends; and having, moreover, a very complete knowledge of Bishop Colenso's book on the first eleven chapters of Genesis, against which his remarks were naturally, in the first instance, levelled.

Taking the first verse of the first chapter to embody the original creation of matter, the lecturer protested against the idea of its being originally created in confusion, but supposed an interval of undefined extent to have occurred between the narrative of the first and second verses, during which creation had, from causes unexplained, got into confusion. He then plunged boldly *in medias res* of the Jehovistic and Elohistic theory, protesting against any diversity of documents, and, with great ingenuity, taking the name Elohim to refer to the Creative Power, whilst that of Jehovah pointed to the Covenant God of the Jews. Elohim was simply an historic name. Jehovah indicated special moral relationship. Passing on to the tree of life, he combated the idea that the smallness of the transgression was not proportionate to the punishment. The very essence of the matter lay in its smallness. It was simple disobedience to the expressed will of God. There was, and could be, no knowledge of good and evil; that only came with the fall. He then passed on to identify the position of Paradise, and the naming of the objects of creation by Adam, inferring, from the fact of Eve's not being named until after the fall, that the fall occurred very shortly after creation—"in fact, possibly on the very day." I ought to have mentioned that, after assuming the undefined *hiatus* between verses 1 and 2 of Genesis i., Mr. Kelly reads the succeeding days of creation as literal days of twenty-four hours. With regard to the actual fall, he combated the idea that the narrative was in any way allegorical. It was not, as some supposed, the advent of lust that was typified; for lust did not come until after the Fall. After tracing the ancient mythologies to the eve of the Deluge, and the association of the "sons of God" with the "daughters of men," Mr. Kelly applied the same method of explanation adverted to above in order to get over the two different accounts of the Deluge; and he concluded with arguments as to the unity of stock and the convergence of languages to a common point, showing himself fully conversant with modern controversy and well fitted to grapple with all its difficulties. Whatever else might be thought of the theories advanced, there could be no question as to their ingenuity and the minute acquaintance with the details of Scripture displayed in their exposition. The lecture, which was altogether extemporaneous, lasted an hour and a half, and I am free to confess I came away with a very different impression of the body from what I had previously possessed, when I thought them, as many I know do, only one other set of enthusiasts seeking to revive the first century literally in the nineteenth. I find—as one always does find in microscopic investigations—that there is still a "wheel within a wheel." There exists a schism from this body, occupying a position sufficiently important to justify a place in these papers; and the delineation of the offshoot will serve to bring into greater prominence still the distinguishing doctrines of the parent stock.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## GWENDOLINE'S HARVEST.

(*Spectator*, May 21.)

GIVEN an exquisitely beautiful girl without heart or conscience, to find out what she is most likely to do. That is the problem which these volumes propose to solve. We believe the majority of our readers will guess that, after the regular practice of sensation novels, poison proves the heroine's stepping-stone to fortune; and that, following the same precedent, neither doctors nor coroner's jury can be base enough to suspect so lovely a woman. It appears to be easy enough in the nineteenth century for a wife to persuade the family doctor that her husband complains of palpitations of the heart, and to procure a prescription of prussic acid without a word being said by the patient. On the strength of this prescription, and of a story about one bottle of prussic acid having fallen down and been broken, it is easy enough to get three bottles in all, and then to slip out of a ball-room without being perceived, and to give the fatal dose in the interval between two dances. All this is so perfectly natural that we need not dwell upon it at any length. Things are made so smooth and pleasant for beautiful young ladies, it is always so completely in their power to poison their husbands and marry their lovers, that they are sure to be always at it. It would be almost tempting Providence if they were not. Perhaps one person has a suspicion, as is the case in this novel, but in England we are governed by a majority. The only thing that is rather awkward is when the interesting poisoner proposes to repeat her former success on some one else, and comes into the room with the phial in her hand just as the suspicious person has announced to the intended victim that one murder has been committed already, and that another is meditated. Such a coincidence is really too suggestive. As it happens, the suspicious person has no means of knowing that a second murder is to be committed, it is a mere guess, which turns out to be a lucky one. No doubt, it seems hard that after you have baffled doctors, coroners' juries, and all the machinery that exists for the detection of crime, you should be foiled by some one guessing that a phial in your hand contains poison; but after all, there is something consistent in this retribution. If the impunity that followed the first murder was natural, so is the chance discovery which prevented a second. The high moral which we learn from the novel is that murder should not be attempted too often. The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last. We are not, indeed, taught by the author of *Gwendoline's Harvest* the lesson inculcated by De Quincey, that one who begins by murder may be led on by degrees to commit petty larceny. But then there is reason to suppose that De Quincey meant this sarcastically, whereas the writer of the novel before us is clearly in earnest.

However, the teaching of *Gwendoline's Harvest* is not confined to this single moral. We are also shown that, by a wise law of our being, beautiful young ladies without a heart are always passionately fond of some one whom they can't marry. But for this, they would not have to poison their husbands. Having married for money, they would be able to live very happily with the object of their desire—the money, not the man who brings it—and the novelist would be deprived of his story. Again, when the husband has been poisoned and the lover has succeeded him, it might be supposed that everything would run smoothly. But if so, how is the novelist to be provided with incidents? Another law of our being is brought into play. The two lovers are unhappy. The man spends all the money, and does not care for the wife. She does not care so much for him, but she cares for the money. More money must be got, and it can only be got in the old way, so some one else has to be poisoned. This is the meaning of the phrase that figures on the title-page. We have first, the sowing of the harvest, when Gwendoline bids Piers Mostyn wait, and marries old Mr. Ferrier. The ripening of the harvest consists in Mr. Ferrier's death by prussic acid, and Gwendoline's marriage to Piers Mostyn. After that comes the reaping, when Piers squanders all the money left to Gwendoline by her first husband; when the second poisoning is planned and fails, and when Piers and Gwendoline retire to one of the Channel Islands, to live on a miserable pittance and to hate each other. This ending may rank as poetical justice, but we think a little practical justice would have been more to the point. The author treats his heroine as the French jury which he censures treated Madame Laffarge. Gwendoline is condemned to transportation for life, with her husband as her chain-mate. Perhaps, if we had any sympathy with either of them, we might say that both in turn were to be pitied. But the author as not attempted to mislead our moral sense by making his criminals too attractive. He describes Gwendoline in such a style as to account for others being charmed with her, but he does not impart the fascination. So far as we are acquainted with her, she is a very ordinary woman, with a reputation for beauty and a power of subduing others by a word. We are led at first to suppose that she is going to gain a victory over two burglars who break into the house where she is alone with her waiting-maid, and who after loudly banging the hall door, creep upstairs in their stockings. Yet though the author tells us that Gwendoline's conduct then revealed her true nature, though she has a pistol in her pocket, and is so fearless that she opens the door of her room to let the burglars in, she makes no use of the weapon, does whatever the burglars tell her, and at last swears she will not tell which way they have gone. It is true that she breaks the promise immediately afterwards, but then she is weak enough to say that she never promised. The whole incident of the burglary, according to the author, is introduced to illustrate Gwendoline's character; but to us it only shows that she is willing to run into danger, though she is helpless in its presence. A resolute girl, with a loaded pistol in her pocket and a door between herself and two desperate ruffians, would hardly surrender all her advantages. Yet, on the other hand, burglars who first attract attention by banging the hall-door, and then, after stealing upstairs, try the handle of another door cautiously, are quite as illogical.

We cannot say that the other characters are much of an improvement on the heroine. Gwendoline's father, Sir Guy Treherne, is one of those made-up old men who are so common in fiction, and who, as in life they owe everything to their valets, are naturally fitted to be lay figures in novels. There is one dialogue between Sir Guy and his daughter, where we have a glimpse of that power of subduing others with her tongue which the author claims throughout for his heroine, but which is seldom apparent to the reader. Of Piers Mostyn, and Mr. Ferrier, and the waiting-maids who come in collision with Gwendoline, and the old maiden lady who is only brought in to be propitiated and is then dismissed, and the other rather younger maiden lady who is brought in to be frightened, and the young couple who wind up the novel with an idyllic retreat in Venezuela, there is nothing distinctive to be said. A few touches in the character of the family doctor who lets himself be deceived by Gwendoline are superior to the vapid conventionality of the rest of the book. But the dialogue between Gwendoline and the doctor, which leads up to the poisoning, is a reminiscence of Monte Christo, and all the doctor's anecdotes are apparently transplanted from published works, if not taken bodily from Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence*. We should also be glad to know how the doctor happens to return from Paris, where he has just been witnessing the trial of Madame Laffarge, at the time when croquet is being played at Glen Druid. That game has not been in vogue quite ten years, while the Laffarge case dates from 1839. And this small discrepancy is to some extent significant of the author's method of composition. He has no notion of harmony either in what may seem unimportant details, or in the broader outlines of incident and character. Most other men in writing a modern story and giving it the colour of the day, would take some pains to exclude scenes which belong wholly to a past generation. Had the author drawn on his own recollections or on oral tradition for the Laffarge trial, he would either have related it as an event that was now fading from public memory, or as one of those remarkable incidents which will always retain their freshness. But as he has probably looked up the case in some medical work when "cramming" the necessary details for his own poisoning, he has, no doubt, forgotten its exact age, or speculated on his readers being equally ignorant. The way in which he brings in a story of a man being hanged in the passage of a prison with a doctor's finger on his pulse, side by side with a story of a hospital nurse murdering a patient and then laying out the body, shows that he has been studying Dr. Swaine Taylor, and has merely copied out anything that struck him, without regard to its appropriateness. Some of these anecdotes are interesting, though out of place. Some of the descriptions in the novel are good, without being open to that objection. But on the whole the book is inferior to the author's last novel, which was inferior to more than one that had gone before, which was inferior to what he ought to be able to write.

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* Gwendoline's Harvest. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," &c. 2 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1870.

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### THE LIFE OF GIORDANO BRUNO.*

(*Spectator*, May 21.)

[SECOND NOTICE.]

IN July, 1586, Giordano Bruno came to Marburg, and during the next five years he led a wanderer's life about Germany. His first experiences in that country were not pleasant, for his application for permission to lecture in the schools at Marburg was refused by the Rector "ob arduas causas," whereupon Bruno, falling into a violent passion, insulted the Rector in his house, who has drily made record in the Register of the affronts put on him by the hotheaded Neapolitan. Neither in Mayence nor Würzburg was he luckier in meeting "with suitable treatment," but at Wittenberg he met with a kindly reception and was allowed to read in his private capacity on Aristotle's *Organon* and about *Astronomical Metaphysics* (ever a favourite topic with Bruno). Two years passed happily, until on the advent to power of the Calvinistic party, after the death of the Elector August, Bruno no longer found it advisable to continue at Wittenberg. Before leaving he addressed a valedictory oration to the University Senate, which is interesting for what is said about Luther and for a prophecy of German future greatness in metaphysics, while it is particularly expressive of Bruno's affectionate feeling for his academical colleagues of Wittenberg. Next to Paris, this was his happiest residence. He now betook himself to Prague, where dwelt Rudolf II., the patron of alchemy and occult sciences, but also the friend of great astronomers. To him Bruno dedicated a collection of mathematical theses, which the Emperor acknowledged by an acceptable gift of money, but after some months' stay in that city he again removed to the Protestant University of Helmstadt in Brunswick. Here there befel him the strange lot to undergo excommunication at the hands of Boethius, superintendent of the Protestant Consistory, with whom he had got into a controversy. Bruno protested vehemently against this fulmination from the pulpit, but, it may be assumed, without effect, for in April 1590, he had gone to Frankfort, the last stage in his wanderings out of Italy. In this city there was then the celebrated printing establishment of the Weichels. They were men, like most of their trade in that age, with fine tastes and a genuine love of letters. Scholars were not merely welcome guests in their banqueting-halls, but when poor they were readily assisted by these truly liberal men. Bruno had experience of their cordial kindness. They not only undertook the publication of his manuscripts, but provided for his maintenance. The place they selected for an ex-Dominican's abode is singular. Bruno was lodged and boarded at the expense of the Weichels in the Carlemite monastery, where he seems to have been in the enjoyment of entire freedom from constraint, pursuing studies and seeing friends according to taste. The Prior, as we learn from the depositions on the trial, spoke of Bruno as a fine genius,—an universal man, who spent his day in writing and evolving rare ideas and forecastings; though as for religion, he indeed deemed Bruno to have little, if any. Even in our day, the Frankfort fairs, though greatly on the decline, are still visited by dealers from far countries; but in those times their importance was absolute, and their return a season when Frankfort beheld within its walls the representatives not only of every trade, but of every commercial house in Europe of any importance. Amongst those who habitually visited these fairs were several Venetian booksellers, and particularly one Ciotto by name, who himself dabbled in literature, and whose shop in Venice formed a haunt for men who took an interest in the world of letters. In Frankfort this dealer put up in the same Carmelite monastery where Bruno lodged. An acquaintance sprang up between them, and on his return to Venice with the renowned scholar's last work fresh from the Frankfort presses, Ciotto was wont to dilate to the circle round his counter on the wonderful gifts of this astonishing genius. A young patrician, Juan Mocenigo, had his curiosity intensely excited by these accounts. He had looked into the book, which fascinated him by its mysteriousness. Mocenigo's character is perfectly clear from the documents in this volume. His was a weak, shallow, and credulous nature, affected with a febrile and craving curiosity, but quite without elevation of mind, and penetrated all through with the craven-hearted fibre of superstitious dread. For such a man the notion of cabalistic forces had a fascinating attraction, though the fear of possible consequences dogged too closely his unmanly soul to let it ever feel itself at home in the keen atmosphere of real thought. Mocenigo listened to Ciotto's description of this wonderful master of dialectics, he gazed with credulous interest on the queer Lullyan puzzles in Bruno's pages, and deeming wisdom to consist in tricks that could be taught, and Bruno to be a wizard who if he only wished could impart secrets, he burned with desire to get within his house this wondrous adept in lore, and wring out of him possession of its master-key. Through Ciotto he invited Bruno to Venice, with assurances of the warmest friendship, and Bruno, who, as we have said, pined for Italy, rushed thither so abruptly, and so quite unexpectedly, that in an epistle prefixed to the treatise *De Triplice Minimo et Mensurâ* the astonished John Weichel could speak of him only as one mysteriously snatched away, "casu repentino a nobis avulsum." It was in spring 1591 Bruno came to Venice, and in May of the year following he was denounced to the Holy Office by the very patrician in whose house he was staying. By aid of the newly-discovered documents we are now enabled to follow all the details day by day of what befel him in Venice. Here there is not even a gap left for conjecture,—all is before us, as it was before the judges. The pupil and the master soon disagreed. The former deposes that he had made Bruno come "with the intention of learning from him," but that on having found himself disappointed in expectation, and discovered him to be a reprobate in religion, he had denounced his guest. Mocenigo's deposition is throughout characterized by an astoundingly ingenuous meanness. The anger at not having got out of Bruno as much as he had reckoned on is openly shown: and with a singular obtuseness to shame, Mocenigo recounts that, on locking Bruno into a room in his house, he had held out an offer of not denouncing him to the Holy Office, provided Bruno would communicate the knowledge which the patrician firmly believed he had kept back. We learn that Bruno, alive to his pupil's intentions, had resolved to go back to Frankfort; and that Mocenigo, being informed of this intention, during the night of the 22nd May entered with half-a-dozen waiting-men the room where Bruno was sleeping, and on finding him not willing to abandon his intention, carried him by force into a garret, into which he was locked. Next morning Bruno was delivered over to the keeping of a familiar of the Holy Office, and at night lodged in its dungeons. On the 29th of the same month he was brought before the tribunal, which previously had received the deposition of Mocenigo, and examined several witnesses.

The last examination we have, and it has all the appearance of being final, is of the 30th July; so that the trial was neither unduly protracted nor unfairly hurried. Indeed, we must allow that, so far as this process before the Venetian Inquisition goes, the prisoner seems to have been dealt with fairly. He was allowed to defend himself fully, and the impression left on us by the manner in which questions were put to the prisoner, and by the tone of all the witnesses called, with the one exception of Mocenigo, is that there was a disposition to treat Bruno leniently. No one but Mocenigo deposes to having known him bear himself in an impious manner. "When I spoke and dealt with Giordano," says Ciotto, "he never broke into saying aught for which I could have questioned his being a Catholic and good Christian." "Never," says another bookseller in Venice, Bertano, of Antwerp, "did Giordano utter a word, nor did I ever become aware of anything in him that was not of a Christian." The historian Andrea Moresini, whose house he had frequented, was summoned, and spoke:—"Never was I able to infer from his reasoning that he entertained any opinion contrary to Faith, and for my own part, I always considered him a Catholic." Bruno's own replies seem to us clear and straightforward. They are free from the prevarications of a mind trying to wriggle itself by sophistries out of doctrines it is conscious of having advanced. "I believe," says Bruno, "that in my works many things will be found contrary to the Catholic Faith, and in my argumentations I may have said things that can cause scandal; but they were never spoken by me *ex professo* to impugn the Catholic Faith, but only in reference to philosophic arguments or in illustration of heretical opinions." Mocenigo having brought a string of definite charges, as of his having ridiculed the Apostles, of his having spoken in ribald terms of Christ, &c., Bruno distinctly denies them; though he admits (and that he does this before such a tribunal redounds greatly to his credit for honesty) that he holds in regard to the Trinity metaphysical views certainly not in harmony with current orthodoxy. "I know not that I have ever argued about the Incarnation of the Second Person, though in my own belief I have inwardly doubted how the Word could become flesh." And on being further questioned, Bruno continued, "I held and believed that there was one God, distinguished into Father, Word, and Love which is the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God in essence, but I could not comprehend and have doubted how these three could acquire the name of *persons*." Bruno is repeatedly questioned on this point, and he replies with distinctness in explanation of his metaphysical interpretation of this mystery. "Inasmuch as I understand in the Divinity all attributes to be one substance, along with the greatest divines and philosophers I comprehend three attributes,—Power, Wisdom and Goodness or Mind, Intellect and Love. . . . I have, indeed, doubted as to the word 'person' used of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, not understanding these persons distinct from the Father otherwise than as I have expressed myself philosophically in ascribing the Father's Intellect to the Son and his Love to the Holy Ghost." Bruno, however, explicitly restricts this exposition to a merely metaphysical value, and distinctly submits in dogmatic theology to the teaching of the Church. He defies anyone to show that he has in any writing or discourse impugned its articles and unequivocally professes his readiness to bow to its judgment. He does not hide that he has lived for many years without taking part in the observances of the Church, but besides pleading the excommunication from which he had vainly sought to be relieved, he affirms (and his statements on this head are confirmed by witnesses, especially the friar applied to) that a very few days after his arrival in Venice he had consulted a Dominican, with the view of being reconciled to the Church, and that he was then engaged on a book which it had been his intention to present to the Pope, in order to obtain absolution. On the 30th of July Bruno was heard for the last time, his final word being one of humble deference to the Holy Tribunal. After more than a month there came from Rome (whither the case, as a spiritual one, had been referred) a request for Bruno's extradition. Had he been a Venetian, this demand would never have been granted. Unfortunately for him, he was not a subject of the Republic, while the Republic had special reasons for just then wishing to win the Pope's favour. Even so, it was not till after much debate and repeated interchange of despatches that the Nuncio's request was conceded, and we read with astonishment in the précis of the deliberation in which the most excellent College came to its resolution that Giordano Bruno himself was not averse to being transferred to Rome. On the 16th January, 1593, the Venetian Ambassador in Rome, informs the Doge of the intense delight with which his Holiness had received the notification of Bruno's extradition. And here ends, for the present, our knowledge of what befel Giordano Bruno, until seven years later we catch the glimpse of him burning in Campo di Fiori. From the moment he leaves Venice light ceases. It is perplexing to surmise why he should have been kept so long in durance, and why after so long a respite it should have been suddenly deemed expedient to give Rome the spectacle of his execution. The procedure at the Holy Office, as a rule, were not dilatory. Galileo's trial was over in four months, and Carnesecchi was executed after twelve months' process. We are not likely to know why Bruno was dealt with differently until the Vatican Archives are unlocked. Signor Berti says that he caused search to be made in that quarter through a friend in a position to have access, and the information received was "that the records of the Holy Office show Bruno to have been prosecuted, but present no data for declaring what sentence was pronounced." At the same time, the ink in several parts of the "*reserved volumes*" is affirmed to be so obliterated that the writing could not be made out. It is positive that on transfer of his case to Rome all Bruno's papers, which were delivered by Mocenigo, must have gone there, and it is equally positive that if no records are now existing in Rome of his trial, this must be because they have been deliberately destroyed.

We cannot here discuss the intrinsic value of Bruno's writings. There is much in them which is very obscure and terribly involved, but which read by the light of his interrogatories assumes a clearer aspect. It is to us plain that Bruno at the time of his catastrophe was just arriving at maturity of mind. The grotesqueness of imagination and licentiousness of tongue so prevalent in his writings are but the literary wild oats of an overboiling temperament in youth. Neither Pantheism nor Materialism (as has often been said) were the real characteristics of his nature. Bruno was essentially a Freethinker of the Italian type, irresistibly quick with his stinging tongue about priest and pope, while at heart cherished feelings which demanded something less dry and rigid than a merely metaphysical system. The cardinal article in his speculation was the Copernican system; and it was the ardent profession of it which furnished the real indictment of heresy against him. As for Protestantism in either of its principal shapes—the Lutheran or the Calvinistic—it was utterly unsympathetic to Bruno; and for the due appreciation of his character, it is very noteworthy how he never chose to conform outwardly with creeds when to have done so would have been a material benefit to his interests.

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[*] Vita di Giordano Bruno. Scritta da Domenico Berti Torino. 868.

### COX'S MYTHOLOGY OF THE ARYAN NATIONS.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

[FIRST NOTICE.]

THE word "mythology" is to most persons one of a repulsive character, representing neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring. It reminds them of stories of certain very foolish or wicked persons who lived together up in the sky or on the top of a mountain, and interfered, generally very unjustly or infelicitously, with the dwellers on the land beneath. By a singular infatuation these earth-dwellers, instead of treating the Olympians with the contempt which their actions deserved, regarded them with the utmost reverence, and poets could find no higher inspiration than that afforded by their praises. Thus poets like Homer saturated their works so thoroughly with references to the Olympians, that they were unintelligible without a key; which was obligingly presented by Dr. Lempriere. But when the stories of these curious beings (which were specially termed myths, and collectively mythology) were thus brought together in some sort of order they looked uglier than ever. It was impossible to reason in favour of mythology; the only plea which could be urged was the necessity of learning it, the necessity of Lempriere to enable us to understand Homer and Æschylus, poets worth while studying in spite of their foolish mythology. The question how these great poets could enjoy, or even put up with these mythological stories could receive no answer. It seems curious that while mythology was so regarded, the reputation of the great Greek poets and their great Latin followers and imitators did not suffer in the eyes of modern readers. The explanation may be found partly in the early and unreasoning age at which they were introduced to our youth, as part and parcel of their classical education; but still more in the fact that much was told by the great poets of their human heroes far nobler than the traditional myths they reproduced concerning the gods. As Voss says, Homer is far nobler than his gods. The beautiful stories of Achilles and Briseis, of the interview of Nestor and Phœnix with Achilles, of the Trojan elders and Helen on the walls of Troy, of Hector and Andromache were enchanting enough to divert attention from the coarseness of the life on Olympus, or the wildly absurd interference of the gods on behalf of their special favourites. In like manner the grand moral tone pervading the *Oresteia* of Æschylus secured the oblivion of the repulsive features of the heroic story; and the genius of Sophocles perhaps achieved a still greater triumph in his *Antigone*, considering the specially revolting character of its subject. To young and to poetical natures, therefore, the mythology as used by these poets was an accessory which could not weigh very heavily against the sublime beauties they discovered; but mythology, occupying this position, would not be interesting or important enough to be studied on its own account. Older and less impulsive minds, however, would see that mythology was a subject for investigation. Granting that the Greeks were likely, like other nations, to recognise Divine agency and to have one supreme god, Zeus, how came they to attribute to him, the all-powerful and all-just, actions which were grossly immoral when committed among themselves? And, granting that they could not see the universe as a whole, but were naturally impelled to believe in a special deity for the guardianship of the earth, the sea, the sun, &c., why should they have supposed such intrigues of love, hatred, and cruelty among the celestials as would appear to place them beneath contempt? And, finally, why should these beings of a higher order be supposed to consort with, corrupt and seduce, their human worshippers? To answer these questions has been the aim of a whole body of literature of this century.

We cannot here trace the history of opinion on this subject, but a few remarks will be apposite to show the position taken up by Mr. Cox towards his predecessors. The Greeks themselves in general apparently felt the gods to be of so different a nature from themselves that they liked the stories about them, and hardly thought of applying to them a human moral standard. The philosophers of course did, and openly avowed their contempt for the popular mythology, as Socrates, who was accused of *asebeia*; Plato, who would not allow poets in his Republic; and Cicero, who in his treatise on the Nature of the Gods has left a noble testimony to the correct religious sentiments of the best minds of antiquity. When the minds of ordinary men began to require explanation of the absurdities of mythology Euemeros propounded his system, which consisted in simply regarding the gods of antiquity as ordinary mortals raised above the barbarism and stupidity of their contemporaries, and imposing upon these till they came to be treated to sacrifice and worship. Various stories were so blended together as to produce a specious whole without inconsistencies, and the miraculous faded away into something presumably not impossible, and bearing a faint similarity to that which had been expunged. It was the system, not of Strauss, but of Paulus—shallow and unreal, and only possible in an utterly unreligious age. It appeared, however, in other climes; and even Mr. Carlyle is led, by the Euemeristic legend which makes Odin the first King of the North, to give him a place among men in his *Hero-Worship*. But modern thinkers generally have seen that, notwithstanding the very human stories attached to them, the ancient gods were really gods—the creative and governing powers—to their worshippers, and that they thus represented an idea, not an external fact. Even old Heyne admits this, dividing myths into those which may have an historical basis (stories), and those which are the mere expression of a thought, which the language of extreme antiquity would alone clothe in the form of allegory. According to him, it was only the incapacity of the language of extreme antiquity to express directly the relations of cause and effect, &c., in the universe, that produced mythology, *i.e.*, allegorical speech. J. H. Voss followed in nearly the same track, only that he considers the powers denoted originally by allegorical expressions to have assumed a higher degree of living personality. Buttmann believes the myths to have originated here and there and everywhere, and not to have been formed into anything like a "mythology" till a relatively very late date; to be moreover of the very highest antiquity, and to arise from the very varying sentiments of various ages; to be, above all, the product of sentiment, and not the débris of history; and he lays great stress on the personal *names* as helps towards tracing the origin and meaning of the stories, and as proving the analogy or identity of different myths. By the application of these principles he discovers that, though we have many stories that sound historical, we have no history at all before the migration of the Heracleids, and that even this is only the result of earlier mythical traditions. We shall see that Buttmann here anticipates the conclusions to which modern mythologists have been brought by evidence not then attainable. Creuzer's view must be regarded as retrograde; he treats mythology as a form of symbolism, which was taught to an ignorant people with only the barest beginnings of religious feeling by an educated priesthood who had acquired their systems from the earlier civilized East. The main work of these priests was to form and to interpret symbols; and thus myths were in reality allegories, and had a basis of mainly theological truth. Thus Creuzer can find no natural development of mythology, but must introduce foreign agents to implant it, though it surely could never in that case have taken any firm root; and he greatly exaggerates its symbolic element, and speaks contrary to the fact in calling myths allegory, whereas they are opposite, not identical, terms if, as Otfried Müller concisely puts it, "The myth means exactly what it says, while the allegory *allo men agoreuei, allo de noei*." Gottfried Hermann, like Creuzer, makes much of the influence of priests in at least encouraging and turning to their own purposes mythical stories; and he regards these stories as exhibiting in their outer form history, and in their inner nature philosophical truth, and as being above all things allegorical, in which the allegory was so successful as to allow the ignorant people to accept as personal deities allegorical terms not meant to be so understood. There is here even more of deceivers and deceived than in Creuzer's system, and both are alike condemned thereby, and throw no light upon the primary question, how people began to think in myths at all instead of in plain language. Yet, till this tendency is shown to be natural, we cannot believe in their receiving mythical ideas from priests. Besides, who were these priests before the tendency to mythical thought had produced a God or gods for them to serve? Welcker succeeds Creuzer, but speaks more in the strain of Buttmann, and of the book we are now about to notice. The oldest forms of mythology, he observes, arise from the ancient mode of viewing the actions of the great powers of nature, which may be designated by a great number of names, which subsequently caused a great multiplication of divine energies, and thus the rise of a complicated polytheism, and the repetition of stories without end. Though viewing the subject from a strictly Greek standpoint, he observes that many of the names cannot be explained from Greek roots, and must therefore belong to a time before the Greek people were separated into a distinct nation. When we contemplate these various mythologists in chronological order, it is impossible to fail to recognise a gradual progress from the view which knows least of ordinary human nature to that which knows more. Place Buttmann, who was most in advance of his age, after Creuzer and Hermann, and we have down to Hermann a series of writers who treated mythology in a rationalizing spirit, and regarded it as an artificial system which had to be taught, and had a definite aim; while Buttmann, Welcker, and Otfried Müller see in it a form of expression natural to the people, and therefore not adopted with a purpose, or tending to a foreseen result; springing from an unknown antiquity, perhaps before the existence of the Greeks as a nation, and put together out of fragments of legend which were always attached in the first instance to a definite locality. Otfried Müller so far agrees with Welcker that it is hardly necessary to describe him separately. He insists strongly on the localization of the myths, on their gradual and natural growth in and by the people, and on their extreme age, and consequently on the distinction to be drawn between the poet through whom we happen to hear of them first, and their earliest originators.

Still, however satisfied we may be that these later writers offer to our view figures not distorted, but formed from a deep knowledge of the anatomy of human nature, their expositions cannot be accepted as final. This they themselves confess. If mythical names are originally significant, and yet many are not easily explainable from Greek sources, we necessarily try to discover some older and possible source to which they may be referred. And however much we may divide the long and complicated stories into simpler elements, we at length are brought face to face with these original simple myths, and have to endeavour, often without success, to see what they meant. And in this unsatisfied state we should be still living had we not received from the earlier civilization of the far East an answer to these very questions. The primary Aryan nation, whose earliest hymns date from some 1,500 years B.C., and form the earliest part of the Rig-Veda, is now recognised as the parent of the nations that migrated westwards and peopled Europe, as well as of the Hindus who crossed the Himalayas and occupied Upper India. These hymns are addressed to various deities, and mention many more divine names. Coincidences between the Vedic (or even Sanskrit) and the Greek names were often observed before the full importance of the discovery was realized. When the clear sky was represented by a being called *Dyu* nominative *Dyaus*, who could fail to see in that the Greek *Zeús*, the Latin *Ju-piter*, *Jov-is*, the Norse *Ty-r*, Germ. *Zio*, and our *Tue* in *Tue-sday*? Another form of the same root *div* led directly to *deva*, denoting a heavenly being in general; and hence we cannot but deduce the Latin *deus* and *dies*; to say nothing of the Persian *dev*, who is changed by a revulsion of sentiment consequent on a change of religion from a celestial and beneficent being into a devil. The temptation (to which Mr. Cox has yielded) is strong to derive the word devil from the same source; but it can be so distinctly traced to *Diábolos*, that we must stop our ears to the voice of the Enemy. Again, when fire is represented by *Agni-s*, the Latin *ignis* is explained. *Ushas*, the Dawn, explains both *Aurora* and the Æolic *'Aὐώς*. These and very many similar coincidences established the fact that the Greek mythology did not stand alone, and could not be explained from itself alone, but that it bore a certain definite relation to the Vedic. When the latter was found to yield equally satisfactory explanations of the Latin, German, and Norse, whereas none of these could be explained from one another, it became evident that the Vedic language at least must be looked upon as the source desiderated by Welcker for the explanation of Greek mythical names. The names at least existed before the division of the Aryan stock. But we soon find ourselves entitled to go further and find the origin of mythical persons in that primeval age. For many names which in Greek are purely mythical, in Vedic language are also substantives of the appellative class; thus *Dyu* (nom. *Dyaus*) denotes *the sky*, or *a day*, quite as much as the god Zeus; and the use of such appellatives in mythical words, having begun before the dispersion, accounts for its continuance in very various regions. Thus the Norse *Ty-r* and Eng. *Tue-*(sday) perpetuates the Vedic myth, but are only collaterally related to the Greek. This is in brief the ground upon which European mythologies can be traced, as regards their names and the idea therein embodied, to the Vedic.

But the settlement of the name is only the first process we have to encounter. It is not enough to know who the agent is; we must know what his acts, described in mythical language, signify in the language of prose. We must remember that mythology is the earliest language of mankind, and that its meaning must be such as is appropriate to man in a primitive state:—

> "Of the several objects [says Mr. Cox] which met his eye he had no positive knowledge whether of their origin, their nature, or their properties. But he had life, and therefore all things else must have life also. He was under no necessity of personifying them, for he had for himself no distinctions between consciousness and personality. He knew nothing of the conditions of his own life or of any other, and therefore all things on the earth or in the heavens were invested with the same vague idea of existence. The sun, the moon, the stars, the ground on which he trod, the clouds, storms, and lightnings, were all living beings; could he help thinking that, like himself, they were conscious beings also? His very words would, by an inevitable necessity, express this conviction. His language would admit no single expression from which the attribute of life was excluded, while it would vary the forms of that life with unerring instinct. Every object would be a living reality, and every word a speaking picture. For him there would be no bare recurrence of days and seasons, but each morning the dawn would drive her bright flocks to the blue pastures of heaven before the birth of the lord of day from the toiling womb of night. Round the living progress of the new-born sun there would be grouped a lavish imagery, expressive of the most intense sympathy with what we term the operation of material forces, and not less expressive of the utter absence of even the faintest knowledge. Life would be an alternation of joy and sorrow, of terror and relief; for every evening the dawn would return leading her bright flocks, and the short-lived sun would die. . . . The sun would awaken both mournful and inspiriting ideas, ideas of victory and defeat, of toil and premature death. He would be the Titan, strangling the serpents of the night before he drove his chariot up the sky; and he would also be the being who, worn down by unwilling labour undergone for men, sinks wearied into the arms of the mother who bare him in the morning. Other images would not be wanting; the dawn and the dew and the violet clouds would be not less real and living than the sun. In his rising from the east he would quit the fair dawn, whom he should see no more till his labour drew towards its close. And not less would he love and be loved by the dew and by the morning herself, while to both his life would be fatal as his fiery car rose higher in the sky. So would man speak of all other things also; of the thunder and the earthquake and the storm, not less than of summer and winter. *But it would be no personification, and still less would it be an allegory or metaphor.* It would be to him a veritable reality, which he examined and analysed as little as he reflected on himself. It would be a sentiment and a belief, but in no sense a religion."

Thus Mr. Cox shows us the foundation of the myth; and it appears strikingly in accordance with what Welcker and Otfried Müller desired, but could not fully attain to. One reason why they could not is now patent. The names by which the sun, the dawn, the dew, are known in the original legend, are the same as their ordinary designations; whereas the Greek stories have advanced so far in the direction of personation as to allow the original names to remain in the myths, while other words come into use as appellatives. Thus the Vedic *Dahana* remains personified as Daphne, while the actual twilight is otherwise expressed; and, similarly, Prokris could on Greek ground no longer be identified with the Dew. Zeus, too, becomes simply a mythic name, and both the heaven and the day have distinct names in Greek, though the Vedic *Dyu* embraces all three. In other words, in the Vedic poems,—

> "The names of many, perhaps of most, of the Greek gods, indicate natural objects which, if endued with life, have not been reduced to human personality. In them Daphne is still simply the morning twilight ushering in the splendour of the new-born sun; the cattle of Helios there are still the light-coloured clouds which the dawn leads out into the fields of the sky. There the idea of Herakles has not been separated from the image of the toiling and struggling sun, and the glory of the life-giving Helios has not been transferred to the god of Delos and Pytho. In the Vedas the myths of Endymion, of Kephalos and Prokris, Orpheus and Eurydike, are exhibited in the form of detached mythical phrases, which furnished for each their germ. The analysis may be extended indefinitely, but the conclusion can only be, that in the Vedic language we have the foundation, not only of the glowing legends of Hellas, but of the dark and sombre mythology of the Scandinavian and the Teuton. Both alike have grown up chiefly from names which have been grouped around the sun; but the former has been grounded on those expressions which describe the recurrence of day and night, the latter on the great tragedy of nature in the alternation of summer and winter."

The origin of the great solar myth, to which in one or other of its countless conceivable forms the entire system of mythology may be referred, and on which alone Mr. Cox's two volumes may be regarded as a commentary, is now intelligible. The Sun himself may be designated by innumerable epithets, afterwards individualized into distinct deities; and as the same is true of the Dawn, the Clouds, and all his other attendants, the myth may be repeated countless times under different forms. Moreover, the Sun may be looked at under different aspects—as the toiler for the good of man, as the giver of life and warmth, or as destroying and withering up with his noontide rays. His history may be variously expounded. The mother from whom he is born in the morning may be the dark Night, or the dim Twilight, or the early Dawn. His first act may be to strangle the serpents of darkness (which he does in his character of the infant Herakles). The Dawn may be, and generally is, regarded as the bright maiden whom he sees in his early youth, and wooes or chases till she escapes, or till he must leave her and proceed on his journey; for the Sun is obliged to move on steadily from east to west, and the beautiful clouds of the Dawn cannot attend him, but must either elude him or be abandoned by him, only to be found again in the western heaven as the Sun sinks to rest from his toils. Hence arise many stories of maidens deserting the solar hero or being deserted by him, and afterwards meeting him again. One of the clearest of these legends is that of Iole, whom Herakles loved in youth, and found again on his return from the accomplishment of the twelve labours which represent the twelve hours of the day; her name (Violet) shows her to be the violet clouds of the early sunrise and late sunset. From the same ideas arise sometimes complications which involve the legends in the immoral and repulsive dress they often wear. For example, Ordipous, a solar hero, is said to be born of Iokaste, who again represents the deep violet-tinged clouds that precede the dawn, from whose midst the sun seems to emerge. At the end of his career Ordipous again meets Iokaste, and is united in marriage to her, just as in the evening the violet clouds reappear and the sun appears to bury himself in them. Thus the repulsive idea of a man marrying his mother is seen to have its origin in a *double-entendre* of the mythical language respecting the kind of union between the sun and the clouds surrounding it. The vagrant loves of the solar heroes will also not surprise us when we consider that the sun's function is to travel on, like the young man in *Excelsior* who is equally proof against temptation to linger—

O stay, the maiden said, and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast!

and might with great plausibility be claimed by Mr. Cox as a solar hero strayed into the modern world. Herakles, therefore, must desert Iole, and later in the day be drawn into a fatal union with Deianeira, who belongs to the powers of darkness, and leads him ultimately to his ruin, although not before he has again seen Iole, who returns with the violet sunset. The legend of Paris and Oenone is also beautifully and effectively explained by Mr. Cox in the same way. In fact nothing will more surprise attentive readers of Mr. Cox's book than the constant repetition of the same legend under different names. When once the key to the solar myth is given, it is found to unlock every myth upon which it may be tried, and to prove the whole system of mythology to be founded upon this central idea. After the first exposition the only surprise is that so little more requires any explanation at all.

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[*] *The Mythology of the Aryan Nations.* By George W. Cox, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 2 vols. London: Longmans and Co. 1870.

### THE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 11.

PREVIOUS to his departure for Germany the Emperor of Russia paid a lengthened visit to the National Industrial Exhibition of Russia. Although that exhibition is to be formally opened, but on the 27th inst., the Imperial Commission and exhibitors vied in offering to the Emperor, if not a very complete, at least the most fair, view of what will be at its inauguration that grand representation of all the branches of national industry through the largest empire of Europe.

The buildings of the exhibition stand on the bank of the grand canal, called the Fontanka. They consist of the old government salt stores. Their architecture is most unassuming. Moreover, several parts of them have been pulled down for the sake of uniformity and convenience; and, in the inner yard, the commissioners have had erected vast structures of wood, more or less harmonising with the old buildings, which could be appropriated to the purpose. The work of demolition began in June, 1869. Soon afterwards new entrances were contrived, and certain portions of the façades assumed an aspect more monumental.

I shall delineate by and bye the plan of this huge show. My present object is merely to give to your readers a *coup d'œil d'ensemble* of it. Suffice it to say now that the Russian Exhibition is a dædalian gathering of halls, naves, and galleries, all of them lofty, well ventilated, and overflown with light coming from windows in the roof and from long lateral glass openings.

The timber work, so disposed as to form picturesque architectural specimens, is of a very happy design, and the wood carvings and indenting, practised according to Russian fashion, offer a most striking perspective. The ground colour is rather light; red lines follow the arabesques of the indentings and the great arteries. At the very centre of the great halls, the vista of which appears from the entrance, there is a delightful garden, with rocks and a cascade. I am told that the Emperor Nicholas wished that the railway bearing his name should have a tunnel, and that the engineers were obliged to go out of the direct line to find some elevated ground to be pierced through. But the oasis of the St. Petersburgh Exhibition is far from lacking usefulness, for around and amidst it are disposed many curious specimens of national ceramics, pottery, &c.

The Exhibition buildings cover an area of 4,500 square sagenes, or about 21,000 square yards. At the outset the required area had been estimated at 3,000 square sagenes, but the demands for space by intending exhibitors became so numerous that 1,500 additional sagenes were granted to the Imperial commission. I think I am right in stating that no National Exhibition occupied anywhere a larger space.

I have already stated that the Russian Exhibition looked very nigh complete when the Emperor and the Empress visited it on the 6th instant. On the entrance facing the Fontanka rose high masts dressed with flags, while that façade was decked with national standards, connected two by two with scutcheons. At noon all the exhibitors were at their stalls, and soon after their Majesties arrived at the Fontanka entrance, which contains the rooms appropriated for the exclusive use of the Imperial family. Above those rooms had been erected an immense red velarium decorated with escutcheons and oriflammes—it was a sort of monumental verandah.

The Emperor and the Empress were accompanied by the Grand Duchess Mary Alexandrovna; their Majesties found in the Imperial saloons most of the Princes and the Princesses of the Imperial family, and were received, on alighting, by M. de Reutern, Minister of Finance, with whom were the members of the executive commission, headed by its president, M. de Boutovsky. Most of the ministers and some of the great dignitaries of the Crown were also present.

Their Majesties walked a long time through the courts, the galleries, and the covered halls, examining attentively all the stalls, and a great many exhibitors were warmly congratulated by the august visitors. Will the verdict of impartial judges sanction the satisfaction of their Majesties? From the little I have seen of the Russian Exhibition, and considering the extraordinary progress industry has made in Russia during the last ten years, I am inclined to answer in the affirmative. At all events, that exhibition ought to command the impartial consideration of foreign countries and of the friends of peace, for the more the natural and industrial resources of an empire are developed, the more peace and the well being of mankind are secured.—*Standard.*

### WILKINS'S RECONNOITRING IN ABYSSINIA.*

(*Saturday Review*, May 14.)

IT is curious to observe, on perusal of a work such as that now before us, how very little even a considerable number of travellers contribute to a general knowledge of the resources of a barbarous land. Long before a British expedition to Abyssinia was contemplated numbers of European travellers had journeyed through that country. British consuls had resided at the port by which Abyssinian commerce reaches the sea, and had paid frequent and prolonged visits in the interior. Yet when the British Government determined to send an armed force to effect the release of Consul Cameron and Mr. Rassam, the writings of these travellers—and nearly all of them favoured the world with writings—were in vain waded through to find some guide for the advance of an army from the Red Sea to Magdala. And this is not unnatural, for individual travellers take little heed of the military capabilities of a country. Supplies of food or water which to them and their small cavalcades appear inexhaustible disappear instantly before the demands of several thousand fighting men, accompanied by their necessary complement of followers and animals. On the other hand, physical obstacles which appear to individuals impassable are easily conquered by the disciplined labour of an army. For these reasons ordinary travellers are of little use as reconnoitrers for a military force, except so far as they tell whether the general aspect of a country is mountainous or level, barren or fertile. They also describe the most important towns in a country, and generally accurately state their distances from the frontier. Such was the case in Abyssinia. Long before the expedition was contemplated, it was known that Magdala must be the objective point of Lord Napier's army, and that this place lay about four hundred miles from the sea-coast. No trustworthy information could, however, be gleaned as to the best route by which to approach the fortress of Theodore. Consequently it was wisely decided to despatch a reconnoitring party in advance of the expedition to obtain this information personally. The reconnoitrers were placed under the command of Colonel Merewether, and to them Colonel Wilkins was attached as the Engineer officer in charge. The latter has now published an account of the operations of the reconnoitring party before the arrival of the main body of the force, and has supplied a link which has been hitherto missing in the otherwise rather luxuriant literature of the Abyssinian campaign, as the authors of the other works which have appeared on the war against Theodore did not accompany or belong to the reconnoitring party, and have not unnaturally omitted to describe what they did not personally witness. The proceedings of the pioneers of the Abyssinian army are, however, extremely interesting and valuable, not only to those who may be placed in a similar position in case of the outbreak of another of our always possible little wars, but also to travellers who may derive from them important hints for making observations in difficult countries.

Colonel Wilkins and his coadjutors left Bombay on the 16th September, and naturally directed their course to Massowah, the Red Sea harbour through which communication has latterly been kept open with Abyssinia. After some inconvenience from the south-west monsoon, which forced one of their vessels to put back; after a pause at Aden, and running aground on a coral reef in the Red Sea, they arrived at Massowah on the 1st October. Here they were joined by Mr. Munzinger, the acting British Consul at that place, who was of the greatest service to them, and subsequently to Sir Robert Napier, throughout the campaign, and who has in return been treated with a most characteristic want of consideration by our Government. Massowah was found to be a long low coral island lying parallel to the African coast, at a distance of about half a mile from the shore. It is totally destitute of water, and its whole supply has to be brought in skins from the interior. This was almost a deathblow to the hope of making Massowah the base of operations of an army, and further investigations in the mainland soon convinced the party that no debarkation in force could be made in that direction. The port could not accommodate more than a dozen large vessels; the water supply, of small quantity and inferior quality, was situated far from the harbour, and the width of the sandy plain between the sea and the foot of the mountains on which Abyssinia rests was considerably greater than it might be at some other point.

The reconnoitring party accordingly turned their vessel's course southwards and steamed about thirty miles to the island of Dissee, at the mouth of Annesley Bay, so named by Lord Valentia, who visited the bay on a mission to Abyssinia early in the present century. Annesley Bay was at once seen to be a favourable harbour for the disembarkation of an army and also for the shelter of the large fleet of transports, which would be required to bring the men and their supplies. This bay is not an indentation in the land at right angles to the shore, but penetrates the coast in a southerly direction, its eastern bank being formed by the peninsula of Buri, which separates it from the main waters of the Red Sea, and its western by the sandy plain which lies at the foot of the Abyssinian hills. Its northern entrance is guarded from the waves raised by the northerly winds by the broad coral island of Dissee, and at its southern bend the Abyssinian mountains push their steep spurs close down to the water. Annesley Bay is, indeed, one of the most splendid natural harbours in the world, and it is to be regretted that the resources of the country of which it is the gate are so barren as to condemn it to be commercially valueless. Colonel Merewether immediately perceived that, provided other requirements were fulfilled, the bay would be admirably adapted as a port of debarkation for the force. The first necessity was to discover water in the mainland, and, as wells were heard of on the peninsula of Buri, the first explorations were made in that direction. They were found, however, to be of no practical significance, and a landing in the peninsula would have necessitated a long march round the head of the bay, which ample supplies of forage and water could alone have justified. Next morning a landing was made upon the western shore of the bay, and water of fair quality was found in considerable abundance near the village of Zulla, the ancient Greek Adulis, the port of Axum. This water supply was due to an unusual fall of rain which had just occurred, but of this the reconnoitring party were necessarily ignorant, and the native chiefs of Zulla, anxious for the arrival of British soldiers and British dollars, asseverated most solemnly that the supply of water was in its normal condition. It can, therefore, be hardly laid to the blame of the reconnoitring party that, shortly after the arrival of the troops, the water failed, and the garrison of Zulla was forced to exist upon water condensed from the sea by the steam-vessels of the fleet.

As soon as Annesley Bay was discovered to be a convenient landing place, Colonel Merewether determined to explore the roads leading from its shores to the highlands of Abyssinia. These were almost unknown. In ancient times there is no doubt that a route existed from Adulis to Axum, and although Colonel Wilkins doubts the fact, we are inclined to believe that it ran through the identical mountain pass that was afterwards traversed by the troops of Lord Napier. This route had, however, been forgotten, and the guides were aware of no pass except that through the mountains of Tanta from Massowah. It accordingly remained for the reconnoitring party to open up, if possible, the old Grecian route, or to find one still more convenient for the march of a modern army. Before, however, proceeding to establish a road, it was necessary to discover watering-places, for in regions where on a cool day the thermometer stands at 104 degrees water means life. The whole country was accordingly explored within a twenty miles radius, and several watering-places were found, for the most part at the foot of the mountains, where the torrents from the highlands dived into and were lost in the sandy plain covered with salt-bushes which stretched between the foot of the hills and the sea. During the explorations which established the existence of these watering-places, elephants, antelopes, and other African game were met with, and several opportunities occurred for recognising the untrustworthiness and rascality of the migratory Danakil tribes, who wandered over the country between the sea and the mountains, and held squalid villages on the lower spurs of the hills. News from the prisoners in Magdala, whose deliverance was the object of the expedition, was occasionally received, but, as a rule, it was false and broke down completely under the test of cross-examination. During the preliminary examinations the mouths of two ravines were discovered which led to the highlands; they were respectively that formed by the Hadas torrent, which debouched on the Abyssinian plateau at Tekonda, and that formed by the Nebhaguddé river, which from Komayle led to Senafe. These ravines appeared, however, to ascend so far to the northern limit of the highlands, and consequently at an extreme distance from the objective point Magdala, which lay four hundred miles to the south, that it was considered advisable to examine the country to the south of Annesley Bay. If in that direction a practical route could have been discovered a great saving of distance would have been achieved. Accordingly an expedition was undertaken to Araphile, the southernmost point of Annesley Bay, whence it was hoped to find a more direct road to the objective point. An advance was made from Araphile, but without success, for even the small party of explorers was exposed to hardships and dangers of dying from thirst which would have been quite insuperable for an army. After traversing many days' journey of burnt and sandy rocks, the reconnoitrers eventually found themselves in a salt plain many feet below the level of the sea, where the ground was quite white from the incrustation of salt. Shining gypsum ridges bounded the east, while in the west the setting sun poured its fiery rays in blinding splendour on a crystalline plain. The hills around were masses of volcanic cinders, and the few places where small quantities of water could be obtained were as a rule more than one day's journey apart. Eventually a stream of water was found at a place named Ragulé; but Ragulé was sixty-four miles from the sea, and it was manifestly impossible that an army could move from the place of disembarkation over a desert of sixty-four miles before reaching any water to supply its wants. The shorter route towards the highlands had therefore perforce to be abandoned, and the reconnoitring party returned to Annesley Bay determined to seek an approach for the army to Abyssinia either by the Hadas or Komayle torrents.

On the return to Zulla it was found that the advance brigade of the army sent to support the reconnoitring party, and to form a depôt and guard for stores, had arrived at Zulla and was already in need of water, on account of a failure in the fortuitously full wells which had been represented by the native chiefs to Colonel Merewether as perennial. The cavalry and several divisions of the baggage animals were removed to the mouths of the Komayle and Hadas torrents, where water had been found to relieve their necessities, and on the 4th of November the reconnoitring party started to seek the most practicable route to the highlands through those ravines. At the same time a line was surveyed along which a railroad might be laid to Komayle, should the pass of that name be selected as the road for the army. After a halt at Komayle, twelve miles from Zulla, Colonel Merewether pushed into the mountains, and after advancing about twelve miles up the Nebhaguddé torrent, was arrested by the fastnesses of the Sooroo defile, which afterwards became so celebrated. Here the mountains on either side of the torrent-bed which formed the road drew close together, and their sides became so precipitous that the sun could not strike down to the tiny rill which trickled at the bottom and formed afterwards the means of watering the army. This precipitous ravine was terribly encumbered by boulders and huge masses of granite, washed down by the annual torrents. These were a great obstacle to the advance of the reconnoitring party; the mules which accompanied it could only singly, and with great difficulty, be got over them, and they would assuredly have checked the progress of the force itself, but the Sappers of the advance brigade were set to work upon them, and within two months a road was driven through and over them up which wheeled convoys daily passed to Senafe with ease. Colonel Merewether advanced to Rahaguddy, within six miles of Senafe, where the pass issued on the plateau, but for political reasons it was judged inexpedient to occupy the debouchure of the plains until a sufficient force was at hand to hold it securely. The party consequently returned to the lowlands fully satisfied that the troops could advance by the Komayle route, provided that a better did not exist in the Hadas ravine. To test this the latter ravine was immediately explored, but it was found considerably longer, and although it contained no physical obstacle of the same formidable character as the Sooroo defile, yet its general features were less favourable. The Hadas ravine was abandoned, and all the energy of the advance brigade was devoted to rendering the Komayle pass an easy thoroughfare. To secure the working parties and to relieve the demand upon the stores on the coast, it was resolved to occupy the key of the pass, the village, and heights of Senafe. On December 6, Colonel Merewether affected this with the larger portion of the advance brigade, which he there established in a safe position where it could be subsisted by supplies drawn from the surrounding country. He himself, accompanied by Colonel Wilkins, surveyed the onward route to Adigerat, and found that so far the march to Magdala was open for the passage of the army. Communications were opened with Kassai, prince of Tigre, which were of great subsequent importance, for this prince became a firm ally of the British, and a most useful auxiliary of the expeditionary force. By the time that the road had been opened to Adigerat Sir Charles Staveley had arrived at Zulla, and shortly afterwards the reconnoitring party was dissolved, and its members returned to their ordinary duties with the army. On the 3rd January Sir Robert Napier arrived, and in a short time the general advance commenced which terminated in the capture of Magdala and the return of the captives.

Here Colonel Wilkins concludes the story of which in a brief notice it is impossible to give more than the merest outlines. His work is indeed valuable and interesting, and is written in a style which makes its perusal easy and pleasant. The author, although celebrated as a scientific officer and renowned as a geologist, does not disdain to give us amusing accounts of the incidents of Bohemian life which he and his companions led in the passes of the African mountains. The passages in which he describes these adventures may be of more interest to the general reader than those in which he argues succinctly and clearly on the geological phenomena of a land which had hitherto been geologically studied by no European. But his work is throughout of great value, and as it is illustrated by an excellent map and some very good lithographs, it must be considered well worthy of the position which its author assigns to it as the missing link in the history of the Abyssinian expedition. Those who seek for scientific information regarding an almost unknown country will find Colonel Wilkins a trustworthy guide, while those who care for merely amusing reading will find his pages by no means tedious.

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[*] Reconnoitring in Abyssinia. By Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

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| | With profits. | | | Without profits. | | | | One year.* | | | Seven years. | | |
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 20 | 38 | 11 | 4 | 34 | 12 | 4 | 35 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 13 | 4 |
| 40 | 48 | 14 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 34 | 12 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 4 |
| 50 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 57 | 11 | 4 | 50 | 39 | 10 | 8 | 43 | 13 | 4 |
| 60 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 12 | 8 | | | | | | | |

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**
Established in London and Calcutta [illegible].
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. [illegible]

Subscribed Capital ........ [illegible]
Paid-up Capital ........ [illegible]
Invested Capital and accumulated assets ........ [illegible]

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
and
C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring | £8,650,615- 8-11 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | £1,693,344-18- 6 |
| The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were | £843,755-15- 4 |

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate | Rs. 480 0 0 |
| And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit | „ 240 0 0 |
| Net Annual Premium | Rs. 240 0 0 |
| Or at the reduced English rate | Rs. 246 0 0 |
| Less 50 per cent. as above | „ 123 0 0 |
| Net Annual Premium | Rs. 123 0 0 |

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
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